MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 FEBRUARY 1982

Syria

Security Situation -- In a statement broadcast by Damascus radio, a "responsible source" accused the U.S. State Department of issuing false information on the internal situation in Syria. This new U.S. acto of provocation is a "blatant interference in Syria's internal affairs," the statement said, and confirms U.S. relations with the Muslim Brotherhood. Asserting that the internal situation is "solid and normal," the statement described events in Hamah as a campaign to search for weapons and for Muslim Brotherhood hideouts. It said security forces, "enloying the full support of the citizens," succeeded in confiscating hundreds of weapons and arresting several criminals. Syria invites the U.S. State Department spokesman to visit the country at the government's expense to ascertain that his allegations are false, the statement added.

However, a statement by the leadership of the "Islamic Revolution" in Syria, written in Damascus on 9 February, and broadcast by Baghdad radio's Voice of Arab Syria, said the people of Hamah, led by "Mujahidin," had occupied all government, Ba'th Party and military establishments in and around the city, including the military airfield. According to the statement, the rebels, who began their uprising on 2 February, executed about 50 spies and informers and were joined by the 47th Army Brigade, which had been sent to besiege them. Meanwhile, pilots refused to carry out orders to bomb the city. The authorities then sealed off the city and sent the 21st Brigade from Al-Qutayfah to take control of it, the rebel communique said, but mujahidin blocked the attack by blowing up a bridge. In the resulting clashes about 3,000 combatants were killed or wounded, it added. The Islamic Revolution leadership said that Hamah was still in rebel hands and also claimed that the atmosphere in other cities and military bases was very tense, particularly in Latakia and Palmyra. According to reports by AFP and Monte Carlo radio, the Islamic Revolution leadership issued the same communique in Bonn.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli Threats -- In an editorial reported by SANA, AL-BA'TH drew attention to Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's alleged threat to launch a wide-scale war against southern Lebanon. Asserting that Israeli statements indicate that Syria will be at the center of the forthcoming aggression, AL-BA'TH called for joint Arab action to confront the United States and Israel and to bring about the latter's expulsion from the United Nations.

Egypt

Detentions Decree Suspension, Hunger Strike -- The judicial administrative court suspended the 5 September 1981 presidential decree on national unity, including the order to detain all the persons named in it, and obliged the government to pay all costs, MENA reported. Meanwhile, AFP cited a National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG) communique reporting that six recently arrested leftists have begun a hunger strike.

Mubarak Activities -- Cairo radio reported that President Husni Mubarak briefed the National Democratic Party Political Bureau on the results of his tour of Europe and the United States. According to another radio report, Mubarak subsequently met with leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Liberal Party and the NPUG. MENA reported that NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said afterward that he welcomes Mubarak's explanation of the government's stand toward the Palestinian issue and nonalignment.

Israel

Knesset on UN General Assembly Resolution -- The Knesset approved a resolution denouncing the UN General Assembly resolution on the Golan Heights, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that 42 Alignment and Shinuy MK's had abstained.

Blum Warning -- Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum has hinted that expulsion of Israel from the organization would affect the UN Middle East peacekeeping mission, Jerusalem radio reported.

Hafiz Visit -- During his tour of the Merkava tank production line, Jerusalem radio reported, visiting Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz said he does not think the time has come for any sort of Israeli-Egyptian military cooperation.

Palestinian Affairs

Citing the Lebanese Communist Party paper AN-NIDA', AFP reported the founding of a Palestinian Communist Party that groups Palestinian communists in Lebanon, expatriate members of the Jordanian Communist Party and Palestinian communists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The party's first communique, published in AN-NIDAJ, said the organization considers the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the PLO will therefore "play its part" in the new party.

Iran

Khomeyni Address -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in an address to foreign guests on the occasion of the Islamic revolution's third anniversary, broadcast by Tehran radio, referred to "Muslims who form fronts against Iran", saying that despite Iran's opposition to the United States and Israel, his country has been accused of having friendly relations with Israel while the accusers themselves still wish to recognize it. Maintaining that for over 20 years "we" have been shouting that the Muslims should expel Israel from their midst as a cancerous cell, Khomeyni warned that those who wish to recognize Israel, may fall under its domination.

Security Situation -- A guards corps statement carried by Tehran radio said the corps raided 22 Peykar hideouts, wiping out this group's central organization and capturing its leaders.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi communique carried by INA said that Iraqi forces have continued their advance in the Bostan area and need to destroy only one more defense line to gain complete control over Bostan and its surroundings. The communique claimed that from 7 to 10 February 3,010 Iranians and 149 troops were killed on this front. Iraqi airplanes raided the southern sector and Iraqi helicopters attacked retreating Iranians in the Bostan area, all aircraft returning safely to base, while on other fronts 62 Iranians and 4 Iraqis were killed, according to the communique.

Citing the commander of the revolution guards, Tehran radio said the Iraqi attack launched near the Tange-e Chazzabeh mountain pass has been repulsed and the region is no longer threatened. Citing IRNA, the same radio report added that in a 10 February counterattack the Iranians reconquered the third strategic hill in the Tang-e Chazzabeh mountain pass. A communique carried by Tehran radio said two Iraqi planes were downed by Iranian fighters north of Ahvaz. The communique added that Guards Corps units prevented any enemy movement in the Chazzabeh area, and that 18 Iraqi prisoners were evacuated from the front area. The communique concluded with the admission of 6 Iranian dead on 8 February.

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PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST GROUPS ORGANIZE NEW PARTY

NC111025 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut, 11 Feb (AFP) -- A Palestinian Communist Party has been founded which groups Palestinian communists in Lebanon, expatriate members of the Jordanian Communist Party and Palestinian communists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The first statement issued by the new party, published today in the Lebanese Communist Party newspaper AN-NIDA', said that it had held a founding congress at which delegates elected a secretary-general and a politburo.

The communique said the party had been formed with the formal approval of the Jordanian Communist Party, but gave neither the name of the secretary nor the date or venue of the congress.

The statement said that the aim of the new party would be the "establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the consolidation of the unity of the Palestinian people."

It added that the new party considered the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and that the PLO would therefore play its part within the organization.

The statement closed with support for proposals last year from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, which involved convening an international conference on the Mideast, to be attended by the PLO.

The formation of the new party represents the first attempt to group Palestinian communists, until now dispersed among other Arab communist parties, into one group.

After King Husayn drove the Palestinians out of Jordan in 1970, Jordanian, Lebanese, Syrian and Iraqi communists decided to take up arms actively in the Palestinian cause. They formed an armed movement named the Ansars (the Partisans) which went into action in Israeli occupied territories and along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

On a political level, the communists have grown increasingly active inside the occupied territories.

Palestinian communists took a major part in the setting up in 1973 of the Palestinian National Front in the occupied territories. The front won a hands down victory in the 1974 municipal elections in the occupied territories with 70 percent of seats. Many mayors of Palestinian towns are regarded as being pro-communist.

The communists have accepted the idea that a Palestinian state be created "in territories to be evacuated by Israel."

'ARAFAT WARNS OF IMPENDING ISREALI ATTACK

JN091811 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that an Israeli operation is definitely coming. He said: The operation itself has not been canceled, but the time and nature of the operation have been changed. Brother Abu 'Ammar called for caution and for keeping one's finger on the triggers to face all possibilities.

The brother commander in chief said this in the speech he made during the opening session of the second regional conference of the Lebanese branch of the General Federation of Palestinian Students which was held at the Arab Beirut University today.

The opening session was attended by several leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement and a crowd of student cadres. Abu 'Ammar said: Your conference is meeting in extremely difficult circumstances in which we are facing challenges. Yesterday, we heard statements about the postponement of the operation against the south. I say that the operation has not been postponed or canceled. I recall the words of U.S. Secretary of State Haig when he said that he did not want a big operation. This means that he wants a selective operation. This means that there will only be a change in the place and nature of the operation. This is clear from the statements made by U.S. and Israeli officials.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: We in the joint forces have said that we have stopped firing across the Lebanese border out of the PLO's commitment to the pledge it gave to the Arab summit in Tunis not to use the Lebanese border. From this place, I appeal to the Arab states to open their borders to fedayeen activities. I say and repeat to the Arabs: I do not want your prayers but your words.

The brother commander in chief said: It is a source of pride for us in the joint forces that we are not only defending Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution, but the whole Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. It behooves this nation to know that the only reality is this rifle, because the enemy only knows the language of force.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, also made a speech in which he praised the pioneering struggle role played by the Palestinian student movement in protecting the Palestinian revolution and the independent Palestinian national decision. He recalled the efforts exerted by the leader of the revolution, Brother Abu 'Ammar, in setting the cornerstone of the General Federation of Palestinian Students, as the first Palestinian organization representing the continuity of the national will of our entire people.

Brother 'Abd Rabbuh warned of an impending Zionist aggression with U.S. backing and the cooperation of local agents in Lebanon. He criticized the call to expand the deployment of the UN forces, noting that all these years, Lebanese sovereignty in the south has been protected by the joint forces. He stressed that the enemy of Lebanese sovereignty is the Zionist enemy, which is backed by the United States, and that Lebanese sovereignty will only be safeguarded by our unity in liquidating the positions of Zionist aggression in the south and the main Zionist base represented by Sa'd Haddad.

'ARAFAT ON ARAB SUMMIT, RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

LD072212 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 82

["The Week" program: Yasir 'Arafat remarks in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] The various clashes of interests in the Middle East can never be placed in a single neat category. However, it is also true that the relationship between the Israelis and the Palestinian Arabs is one of the determining aspects of all kinds of political movement. On this occasion Yasir 'Arafat received Alajos Chrudinak in Budapest. You are about to listen to part of their discussion. My colleague Chrudinak will introduce you to 'Arafat, the politician and the man, in the program "Face to Face" on the evening of 26 February.

[Begin recording] [Question] I believe that the weakness of the common stand taken by the Arab countries, the diversity of their objectives and the absence of unified Arab concepts and plans are all factors that undoubtedly play a part in ensuring that Israel can do what it likes today.

[Answer] You are correct.

[Question] Someone has aptly remarked in this context that in this area Israel alone knows what it wants and where the current crisis is leading.

[Answer] It is a fact that the bad state of inter-Arab relations is one of those factors that encourages Israel to be aggressive; this has been the case, particularly since the postponement of the Arab summit conference in Fes.

[Question] What was the reason for the postponement? If I am right, you firmly supported the Saudi Fahd Plan, however, several Arab states opposed it and, what is more, there were also politicians within the PLO who rejected this plan.

[Answer] As I have explained before, I welcome this -- well, what should I call it -- this plan, which is not really a plan. Let us be precise: These are merely proposals because Saudi Arabia submitted them by noting that they could become the subject of debate. So, we were dealing with their future discussion. I myself had certain comments with reference to the Saudi plan and I informed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia about these comments. I had discussions with its leaders on this issue on several occasions.

[Question] What were these comments?

[Answer] Are you asking me to talk about my observations?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] My comments with regard to the Fahd plan included the observation that if Saudi Arabia were striving for a truly comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East then the Soviet Union, too, would have to take part in it. I have told many Arab leaders that this is my view and I have also explained this to the Saudi Arabians.

[Question] As regards clause 7 of the Fahd plan, the United States rightly interpreted this as constituting recognition of Israel. A great deal is being said about this in the world these days. The U.S. administration, President Reagan and Begin charge you with not wanting to recognize Israel.

[Answer] This is a blatant Israeli-American lie.

[Question] That is to say, they accuse you of not recognizing Israel, wanting to drive the Jews into the sea and of wanting to destroy Israel.

[Answer] First of all, the notion of driving the Israelis into the sea is slanderous and a big lie. Do not forget that. The Palestine National Council has already submitted two proposals for a settlement, that is, no fewer than two proposals. The first was made in 1969 when we declared that our objective is the establishment of a democratic state in which Muslims, Christians and Jews would live together in one democratic state. Israel rejected this solution. Afterwards, we proposed in 1974 the establishment of a Palestinian state in any part of Palestine that is liberated or from which the Israeli forces are withdrawn. This was the resolution of our supreme constitutional organ, the Palestine National Council, and it is still in force today. This, too, was rejected by Israel. Therefore, the claim made by the Zionists that we want to drive the Jews into the sea is a barefaced lie. Not a single Palestinian politician has said anything of the kind. This is merely misleading propaganda and it is a transparent lie which is spread by Zionist leaders and certain circles of international imperialism in order to discredit the Palestinian people.

[Question] As regards the recognition of Israel, what would you say?

[Answer] I would answer this in the following way: Why doesn't Israel recognize the UN resolutions that call for the establishment of a Palestinian state? Israel is the only state that was founded on the basis of a UN resolution. In spite of that, it is the only state that does not recognize a single UN resolution.

[Question] Certain Western politicians raise the point that your organization should recognize Israel, if only for merely tactical reasons, because in this way the true intentions of the United States and Israel could be revealed. They would finally have to show their true colors.

[Answer] None of the positive initiatives that we have made so far have ever embarrassed them. This is because they are simply not prepared to talk about our future. After all, it is they who do not recognize us, the victims. Therefore, we cannot play around with the future of the Palestinian people as though it were a game of poker. No single Palestinian leader can sacrifice our just cause for the sake of some political adventurism or tactical game.

[Question] However, if a Palestinian state were to be established and Israel were to abandon its Zionist expansionist policy, how would the situation then develop in the Middle East in your view? Do you consider it conceivable that some kind of peaceful coexistence might be established between a future Palestinian state and the State of Israel? After all, this is also included in your proposal, implicitly if not literally.

[Answer] You must bear in mind one essential point: Before I talk about the future with regard to Israel, I must speak, first of all, about what kind of fate awaits my people, the Palestinian refugees who were driven from their homeland by the use of arms and 60 percent of whom are homeless and the other 40 percent of whom live in the shadow of Israeli weapons. You should ask me first about the fate and rights of my people. Afterwards, you may ask about other issues as well. Do not ask the Palestinian people for anything of this kind until they obtain their just rights.

[Question] There have been views in Europe according to which differences have arisen between you and Chancellor Kreisky. This was because, as some people claimed, Kreisky did not agree with the fact that you allegedly "welcomed" the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Afterwards you met Kreisky in Kuwait, if I am correct.

[Answer] No, it was in Abu Dhabi.

[Question] So what is the truth with regard to these differences?

[Answer] There has been no argument of difference or views between us. On the contrary, I highly appreciate -- as, indeed, my people highly esteem -- his courageous and principled stand. This is because I am well aware that Kreisky has had a lot of trouble because of this. He is attacked in Israel for his courageous stand on the side of the just cause of the Palestinian people and for his humanist beliefs.

[Question] In your view, what direction is Egyptian President Husni Mubarak taking? Will he return to the Arab fold?

[Answer] Well, this is an extremely delicate question. However, it is a fundamental issue of our times. I have some ideas on this but let me not talk about these. I would rather wait and see what happens.

[Question] Do you intend to meet Mubarak in the near future?

[Answer] Look, it is not personalities that are important but policies.

[Question] I am thinking of a meeting between you and Husni Mubarak to clear up issues.

[Answer] That depends on the way in which Egyptian policies develop.

[Question] In your opinion, when will the aborted Arab summit conference meet again?

[Answer] It will not meet in the near future; however, we are going to hold it.

[Question] There is a great deal to talk about now. Why do you not call for the earliest possible convening of the summit conference?

[Answer] I am trying to. Unfortunately, I know the potentialities of the Arab world. [end recording]

HUNGARY PUBLISHES MATERIALS ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

For the text of the joint communique on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's 1-3 February visit to Hungary and a report on a press conference he gave in Budapest, both carried by Budapest NEPSZABADSAG on 4 February, see the Hungary section, pages F 5 - F 7, of the 8 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH VIEWS ISRAELI WAR OBJECTIVES

PM101217 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 3 Feb 82 p 10

[Interview granted by Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], to Hasan Haydar and Sati' Nur ad-Din -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How credible is the current talk of the possibility of Israel waging war on the eastern front following the annexation of the Golan?

[Answer] In our estimation, we must take the Israeli threats completely seriously. They are not a bluff or a propaganda ruse to create certain psychological effects in the area to cover up for the Israeli decision to annex the Golan.

There are several indications that this is a serious matter. Most prominent of these are statements by Begin, his war minister and his chief of staff, saying that in the conflicts with the Palestinian revolution and the joint Lebanese nationalists forces Israel will not fight the type of war it fought before, but will resort to a new type of war. By this they mean invading southern Lebanon in the hope of pushing the Palestinian forces and the joint Lebanese nationalist forces north of the Al-Litani River as well as engaging the Arab Deterrent Forces, and in particular the missiles in Al-Biqa. And in the wake of the Syrian military reaction, Israel hopes to expand the war and turn it into an all-out war on the eastern front. Israel will try, as Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan put it, to make this last war.

A second sign is the current persistent endeavors inside the enemy state to bring about a political consensus, which they term a national consensus, regarding this military plan. Israel took similar steps before the 1956 and 1967 wars. Now it is seeking to do the same so that there will be no political division between the government and the opposition over this war.

The third sign of this war emerged during U.S. Secretary of State Haig's recent visit to Tel Aviv, where a military meeting was held attended by, in addition to Haig, the defense minister, the chief of staff, members of the general staff and the service commanders, who all met in the operations room, armed with maps, to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

A fourth sign is the intensive low altitude aerial photography [by Israel], which has been stepped up in the past few days.

Along with these aggressive military signs there is U.S. pressure to conclude the so-called declaration of principles on autonomy before 25 April. We believe that should U.S. pressure fail, the aggressive and expansionist Israeli war will receive the U.S. go-ahead.

[Question] It emerges from what you say that there is a military objective and a political objective for the Israeli war. The military objective is to strike at the resistance and the nationalist movement in the south, as well as at Syria and the missiles, and the political objective is the autonomy. It is being said that the war has other political objectives, including paving the way to restoring Arab solidarity and Amir Fahd's plan [sentence as published].

[Answer] We agree that one of the desired results of the military operation under preparation in case the U.S. administration and Israel fail to break the deadlock in the autonomy talks and to commit Husni Mubarak to a declaration of principles before 25 April is to further tip the balance against the Arab and nationalist resistance forces and in favor of the enemy so that more defeatist and capitulationist voices will be raised in the Arab capitals.

We must recall the lamentation in the U.S. administration and in some Western capitals following the failure to establish Saudi leadership in the Middle East through the Fahd plan at the Fes conference. The enemy decision to annex the Golan has made these voices shout louder, saying: "Didn't we tell you that the Fahd plan had to be approved or else you would reap bitter fruit, and this is the first fruit of the failure of the plan." This has encouraged Saudi Arabia to resubmit its plan instead of drawing a different conclusion from the annexation of the Golan. The enemy has a sharp appetite for further expansion and every time an Arab country submits concession plans the enemy's expansionist and aggressive appetite grows.

Fahd's plan, which offers five major concessions, foremost of which is the call for prior and unconditional recognition of the Israeli enemy by the PLO and 21 Arab states, has whetted the enemy's expansionist appetite, hence the decision to annex the Golan. Had the Arab plans submitted to the summit conferences called for the creation of strategic military, political and economic balance between the leading confrontation states and the Israeli enemy and for an economic, oil, financial, and commercial boycott of the United States, things would have taken a different direction. Following the annexation of the Golan, Saudi Arabia resubmitted this plan on the grounds that the Arabs have no other option. Israel has annexed the Golan and is now threatening war and in order to prevent this you [the Arabs] must accept the plan.

Furthermore, one of the most important objectives of Senator Charles Percy's recent tour of the Middle East was to encourage on behalf of the U.S. administration the resubmission of Fahd's plan.

Therefore, on the basis of our knowledge of the Palestinian revolution and of all the Arab forces of liberation and progress, including the steadfastness and confrontation states, it is incumbent upon us all to do the following:

First, to prepare our forces and develop our defense capabilities and our precautionary measures on the Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist-Syrian front in order to stand fast in the face of the aggressor and inflict upon him the maximum possible losses in life and military materiel.

Second, to develop our people's movement to resist occupation and settlement in the occupied territories and to take firm and decisive steps against the U.S. imperialist policy that embraces all the enemy's colonialist and expansionist policies, the latest example of which is the veto in the Security Council of the resolution to impose sanctions on the aggressor. This happened at the same time as the United States unashamedly imposed economic sanctions on Poland and the Soviet Union regardless of the fact that Poland had taken internal measures on internal problems.

The required firm policy is to adopt a political, economic, and commercial boycott of the United States by Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PDRY.

This would test the other Arab countries by a new criterion of Arab solidarity, solidarity against the front of the enemies who are continually humiliating our peoples and even Arab rulers and monarchs before the honest people of the world.

With such steps it will be possible to hold an Arab summit in the future with no room for the Fahd plan or for any other such Arab plans.

CHATTI CONDEMNS PLAN FOR JERUSALEM MEETING

LD091612 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Jidda, 9 Feb (SPA) -- The Islamic Conference Organization has condemned the decision of the Political Committee of the European Council to hold its mid-May meeting in occupied Jerusalem.

Habib Chatti, general secretary of the organization in a statement today drew attention to the gravity of this decision and called on the European Council to speedily review it in accordance with the commitments of the European states to international resolutions and charters and in the light of the excellent relations that link them and their people with the states and peoples of the Arab and Islamic world.

Chatti said the decision of the council's political committee is harmful to the feelings of Muslims and disregards international resolutions on the city of Jerusalem -- the latest being the Security Council's Resolution No 478 dated 20 August 1980 -- and a grave challenge likely to negatively affect the efforts to find a solution to the Jerusalem and Palestinian questions. Furthermore, it adds a new element of tension exploited by Israel to threaten the security of the region and to expose it to explosion. It thus exposes world peace to danger.

Chatti pointed out that this decision comes at a time when international communities are strongly condeming the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. He mentioned that this exposes the two-faced posture of Europe, one of which is represented by statements assuring the Arabs, while the other is represented in giving the Israeli entity the necessary material goods to placate it and to confirm Europe's partiality toward it. He warned that this support encourages the Jewish entity to proceed with its expansionist aggressive policy against the Arab nation.

At the end of his statement Chatti stressed the Arab and Islamic nations' rejection of such postures taken by states who greatly benefit from the Arab and Islamic nations and who are linked with them by vital interests.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ SCORES MONTAZERI REMARKS ON GCC

GF101057 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Feb (WAKH) -- The newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ published in Manama has stressed that the aggressive statements made by religious leader Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri on the Gulf Cooperation council [GCC] are unfounded and unjustifiable.

The paper was commenting on the statement made by Montazeri before a Palestinian delegation participating in the anniversary celebrations of the Iranian revolution in which he regretted the establishment of the GCC and accused the Gulf countries of attempting to pressure the Iranian regime.

The paper stressed that the GCC focuses its attention on domestic, not foreign issues. In other words, it is not directed against anyone, because it aims in the first place to strengthen its member countries and to achieve coordination among these countries to ensure stability and speedy economic development.

The paper added that the establishment of the GCC has had positive results, since it refutes all claims of the presence of a vacuum in the Gulf area, which would require the presence of superpowers.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ expressed the belief that the clear positive results of the establishment of the GCC has pointed out the contradictions in the Iranian position on the council. While Montazeri is expressing regret over its establishment, we find that Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said 2 weeks ago that Iran does not object to the establishment of the GCC as long as it does not serve U.S. interests.

While referring to Montazeri's claims that the GCC was established at the order of the United States, the paper said: "This claim is refuted by statements made by many U.S. officials, the most recent of which was made by Sen Charles Percy who stressed that the Arab countries, including the Gulf countries, have refused to establish any strategic cooperation with the United States, despite U.S. insistence."

The paper criticized the aggressive position adopted by some Iranian officials toward the GCC, noting that these officials want the Arab Gulf countries to remain weak and disunited so that Iran can become the greatest state in the region and have the upper hand in the area.

KUWAIT

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM091547 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 31 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] National Assembly Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani has defined the Kuwaiti people's attitude toward the topics on the agenda of the 12th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], which began in Kuwait yesterday.

He said the Kuwaiti National Assembly supports all mediation to end war raging on the eastern flank of our Arab homeland. He added: "The most serious thing about this war is that it has become one of the forgotten wars. The big powers do not care about the human, material and financial losses resulting from this war."

The National Assembly speaker described the U.S. veto of the Security Council resolution on the Golan Heights annexation as a reflection of the U.S. pro-Zionist anti-Arab policy. He added that it is indeed strange that there has been no adequate reaction to that U.S. move. He emphasized that the Arab nation has not so far exploited its resources and intrinsic capabilities to respond to the United States and the Zionist entity, its ally.

In a speech on behalf of the Kuwaiti delegation to the APU session, National Assembly Speaker Al-'Adasani rejected the U.S. claim that there is a vacuum in the Arab Gulf region. He said: Kuwait has frequently maintained that the promotion of such illusory ideas is detrimental to the stability of this vital part of the world and results in rivalry between the big powers. We do not want this rivalry because it is harmful to us at home.

He affirmed that the aim of the Gulf Cooperation Council is to achieve maximum coordination, integration and interaction among the member states in all fields. The council, he said, will be one of the main factors of stability in the region.

Concluding his speech, Speaker Muhammad al-'Adasani reaffirmed the APU's commitment to the Arab people and determination to work, and urge governments to work, for the formulation of policies and measures capable of fulfilling the Arab nation's aspirations.

PRIME MINISTER ON FES SUMMIT, TUNIS MEETING

LD101444 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The heir apparent and prime minister [Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah] has expressed optimism that all the heads of the Arab states will attend the postponed Fes summit. He told a press conference at government headquarters this morning that the date for the resumption of the summit has not yet been set. However, the foreign ministers are consulting and meeting to prepare the agenda and set the date.

The press conference was attended by Ministry of Information Under Secretary Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY board Ahmad ad-Dalfi, chief editors of the local newspapers, correspondents of Arab and world news agencies, representatives of Arab and foreign newspapers and radio and television staff. It was also attended by the director general of the Office of the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister, 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr.

During the press conference his royal highness warned of the dangers and challenges currently facing our Arab nation. He said that during a meeting in Tunis on Friday the Arab foreign ministers will discuss the adoption of a unified and clear stand on the states that disregarded Arab rights during the UN debates on the measures aimed at making Israel rescind its decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. He said the stand to be adopted by the ministers aims at (?reconstituting) our Arab policy toward those who stand with our Arab issues in general and the Palestinian question in particular and those who stand against the hopes and aspirations of the Arab states.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah did not exclude the possibility that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is in the interest of the major powers because they see its continuation to be in line with their aims and plans. Those plans, he warned, include dragging some Arab countries, particularly the Gulf states into this war in order to weaken them so they cannot devote themselves to confronting Israel.

Shaykh Sa'd stressed that all the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council stand by the side of sister Bahrain to protect its security and stability against any aggression from within or from anyone who wants to interfere in its internal affairs. He praised the establishment of the GCC and said he considers it a blessed step towards the unity of this region.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TITLE CHANGE -- Kuwait, 7 Feb (KUNA) -- The Cabinet today resolved that the official title of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir will be: deputy premier and minister for foreign affairs and information. The decree was passed to the Amiri Diwan for ratification. [Excerpt] [Kuwait KUNA in English 1546 GMT 7 Feb 82 LD]

UAE

HEIR APPARENT MEETS WITH U.S. SENATOR GLENN

GF091834 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, received U.S. Senator John Glenn, who is currently visiting the UAE, at Al-Khalidiyah Palace today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Affairs Ministry under secretary, and Patrick Theros, U.S. charge d'affaires in the UAE.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed Arab developments in general and the Gulf situation in particular. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid stressed the Gulf Cooperation Council's interest and firm belief in keeping the Gulf region away from international rivalries. This will ensure the region's security, peace and stability so it can play its role in the international community and concentrate on development issues, which are of primary concern to the peoples of the region.

SHAYKH ZAYID RECEIVES VISITING PLO OFFICIAL

GF091025 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received at Al-Bahr Palace Muhammad 'Abbas Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Following the meeting, Abu Mazin stated that their talks centered on efforts to restore Arab solidarity and to make the Arab foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Tunis successful. Also discussed were current Arab developments, particularly since the Israeli enemy's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the UN decision calling for sanctions against the Zionist entity.

He added that the meeting also covered the results of the recent Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers meeting in Manama in addition to bilateral relations and coordination on the Arab and international levels.

Concluding his statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Abu Mazin reiterated the Palestinian leadership's appreciation for his highness the head of state for the UAE's consistent position toward the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's struggle.

The meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's palace; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of foreign affairs; and Ribhi 'Awad, PLO representative in the UAE.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

GF051208 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The United Arab Emirates and the Federal Republic of Austria yesterday signed in Dubai a five-year protocol on cooperation in the field of agriculture and irrigation. Mr Said ar-Raqbani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and his Austrian counterpart, Mr Haiden, signed the protocol which gives effect to the cooperation agreement concluded between the two countries on March 11, 1981.

Under it, Austria will provide the UAE with technical expertise and training in this field on request from competent authorities here. The two countries also agreed to exchange scientific and technical information on agricultural development and visits by experts. They will also seek to further increase commercial transaction of agricultural produce and foodstuffs between them.

According to the protocol, a joint committee will be formed to initiate moves for studies on agricultrual cooperation. It will be headed by the under-secretaries of the Ministries of Agriculture of both countries and will meet twice in a year alternately in Vienna and Abu Dhabi.

Mr Haiden and his delegation came to the UAE on a five-day official visit at the invitation of Mr ar-Raqbani. During their stay here, the visited a number of government agricultural farms and showed interest in starting on integrated pilot project by using advanced technology developed by Austria.

After signing the protocol, Mr ar-Raqbani hailed the positive results achieved by the two countries in promoting technical cooperation between them and expressed the hope that it will further be enhanced in future.

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERY -- In its annual report released today, the Abu Dhabi oil company Adma announced a new and important oil discovery in the Umm Lulu marine area northwest of Abu Dhabi. The report says that the new oilfield, which has been named Umm Lulu, may be one of the most productive since the discovery of the Zakum oilfield in the sixties. [Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1743 GMT 9 Feb 82 GF]

PDRY

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONFERENCE HELD IN ADEN

PDRY Chairman Denounces U.S.

EA071810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Speech by PDRY Supreme People's Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at World Peace Council [WPC] conference in Aden 6 February -- live]

[Excerpts] American imperialism is feverishly and flagrantly escalating tension and returning to a policy of cold war. This is evidenced by its refusal to sign the SALT-II agreement, its production and stockpiling of neutron weapons destructive of human life, its hampering of negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic weapons, its installation of missiles in Europe, its allocation of the biggest war budget in the history of mankind and its preaching of the theory of limited nuclear war.

Asia, Africa and Latin America are witnessing the acceleration of the implementation of the aggressive strategy of world imperialism through the establishment of military alliances with racist, fascist and dictatorial regimes, support and encouragement for their aggressive terrorist policy, the deployment of networks of military bases and fleets and the threat of force to suppress the struggle of peoples in these continents. This is apparent in what is happening to the revolutionary movements and nationalist and progressive regimes in Palestine, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos and the struggle of the people in Egypt, Sudan, Oman, Western Sahara, Namibia, El Salvador and other places where the battles of national liberation and independent social progress, which receive the full support of our Yemeni Socialist Party, are flaring up.

Israel not only constitutes a direct danger to security and peace in the Middle East, but also contributes to the undermining of the pillars of world peace, since it is a military arsenal equipped with nuclear and other weapons thanks to the imperialism of America, its partner and ally in escalating tension and aggravating security conditions in the Middle East and other areas.

In the Indian Ocean and at the entrances to the Arabian Gulf there are now about 40 huge U.S. warships and there are a number of American military bases located in some countries situated in the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa. Imperialist circles recently moved a large number of strategic bombers, which can carry nuclear weapons, to the island of Diego Garcia, and provocative flights by these aircraft over the coastal waters near the countries situated in the Indian Ocean basin have been accelerated.

In addition, the Pentagon has begun to shift some destructive nuclear warheads to the island, having developed its military harbor and modernized the runways of its military airports. The island is now capable of receiving the biggest aircraft carriers.

In southern Africa, the United States and some NATO countries have built a number of strategic military bases as part of their plan to step up military operations in the Indian Ocean and in the southern section of the Atlantic, where modernization was recently completed at Richards Bay situated on the Indian Ocean near Durban and [name indistinct], which are big American naval bases. The construction of an advanced station for monitoring ships in the Cape Town area has also been completed.

In Southeast Asia, the United States has succeeded in extending its period of direct supervision over the [name indistinct] and [name indistinct] bases in the Philippines and the Utapao and Satahip bases in Thailand. The American military presence in South Korea is being reinforced and the provocation against the DPRK is being maintained to prevent the peaceful reunification of Korea. Feverish American moves are also taking place now for the use of (Sinja) in Singapore, a former military base which used to belong to Britain, as part of implementing an aggressive strategy in the Indian Ocean.

With the American expansion through strategic military bases and targets throughout the Indian Ocean area, the United States continues its efforts to expand its military influence in southwest Asia where it is now exerting pressure to obtain the Trincomalee Naval Base on the east coast of Sri Lanka which used to belong to Britain after succeeding in obtaining facilities for (?crews) of the American warhips. A plan is now being implemented for establishing an American military base near Karachi, Pakistan.

Comrades and friends, it is clear that the United States always tries to involve its NATO allies in extending its aggressive strategy in the Indian Ocean. That is no longer a secret, for this issue was discussed at a session of the NATO ministerial council in May last year.

In April last year several British and American warships, including missile-armed destroyers and supply ships, carried out feverish military moves in the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In addition, the United States strives to involve members of the [word indistinct] alliance, such as Australia and New Zealand in its military moves in the Indian Ocean. An announcement was made last year on the staging of a huge exercise on the west coast of Australia, which was called the [words indistinct] exercise in which American, Australian and New Zealand forces participated.

There is no doubt that all these American military alliances, which have adopted the Indian Ocean as an arena for their aggressive operations and designs, constitute a grave danger to the security of all the countries situated on the Indian Ocean between the continents of Asia and Africa. Indeed, they cause great harm to the security and peace of the entire world, which calls for joint and coordinated action by all the states of the Indian Ocean and the peace-loving forces in the world to confront the efforts of the imperialist circles which aim at (?mining) oceans and seas with weapons of extermination and destruction and sabotaging security and stability throughout the world.

All these aggressive activities of American imperialism cannot be interpreted as indicating its strength; rather they confirm the reality of its weakness and bankruptcy in dealing with its severe crisis. That is to say, imperialist aggression and the continuing escalation of tension and cold wars cannot be met with silence, for peoples cannot bow so long as there are in their ranks millions of strugglers [applause] for freedom, social progress and peace. Also, the balance of power will no longer, under any circumstances, favor imperialism. This confirms the general course of the development of history.

Comrades and friends, our country, party, people and government have contributed abundantly to the cause of world peace through peaceful coexistence and internationalist solidarity in international relations. Since the Arabian peninsula and Gulf region is now one of the most prominent centers of international tension, our country has recently made intensive efforts to ensure the cooperation of all states in the region to develop and expand relations of fruitful cooperation and ward off the American military threat to the security, stability and progress of our peoples.

Imperialist strategy regards the continuation of partition in Yemen as a fertile climate for the strengthening of centers of tension in the region, where the imperialist forces and their agents are continuing to hatch wicked conspiracies against the joint peaceful efforts to unify the homeland. They are striving to bring back civil war and instability, arouse denominational arrogance and hamper our people's struggle for unity, independence and progress.

The Arab region and some African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries have witnessed a continual escalation conspiracy, aggression and terrorism by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces against the Arab-African national liberation movement to the extent of encourging and financing local reactionary movements, as happened against the brotherly Syrian, Lebanese, Algerian, Afghan, Ethiopian, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, threatening direct military aggression against the steadfast Libyan people and returning to the old imperialist policy of blockading and provoking the Socialist Republic of Cuba, conspiring against Nicaragua and supporting fascism in Chile and El Salvador.

Today, Syria's steadfastness and the Palestinian-Lebanese national alliance with its magnificent, heroic steadfastness against Israeli aggression and reactionary conspiracy are a splendid model of the possibility of steadfastness against imperialist hegemony over the Arab homeland.

I can say that, with the birth of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the signing of the tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation between Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen, the Arab-African national liberation movement has managed to discover new potentials and capabilities in confronting the escalation of the feverish imperialist onslaught.

Thanks to the revolutionary experience of the Arab, African and all world peoples, we can say with every confidence that the victory of the cause of peace, which is part of the class conflict against the world imperialist system and its aggressive strategy, is conditional on the cohesion of the progressive forces in the world and their support for the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union. It is a matter that demands extensive political and ideological activity toward confronting the campaigns of [words indistinct] and distortion, which are [words indistinct] by the imperialist information monopolies against the Soviet Union and against its relations with all the forces of liberation, democracy, socialism and peace in the world.

Our strength lies in the unity of the world peace movement with the world socialist camp, led by the Soviet Union, with democratic and class forces, nationalist forces and the working class in the capitalist countries, national liberation movements and peoples who crave freedom and social progress throughout the world. By this unity we can curb the recalcitrance of the enemy and continue the steadfast march toward achieving our strategic aims.

Ahead of us today is a noble cause which demands of all the supporters of peace in the world the unification of their ranks and the reinforcement of their struggle so as to rescue the man of this age from the danger of destructive [words indistinct] death and build a new world that [words indistinct] human joy, freedom, equality and progress, a world without war, without sorrow, without oppression, a world that proceeds firmly toward freedom, special progress, socialism and peace. Thank you.

Syrian President's Message

JN072016 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has addressed a message to the presidency of the special conference on Middle East problems and issues of imperialist military buildup in the Middle East and the Gulf area which is being held in Aden. The message was read at the conference's opening session by Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and vice chairman of the Syrian Peace Council. Following is text of the message:

Comrades and friends: I would like first to praise the initiative taken by the World Peace Council [WPC] in convening this conference in cooperation with the Council of Peace and Solidarity in the PDRY. I seize this opportunity to extend to the participants in the conference, in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Ba'th Party leadership, our warmest struggle greetings and to express to them our sincerest feelings of participation and support.

Your conference is being held in the PDRY, whose people and leadership have maintained a courageous stand in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We are linked to the PDRY by bonds of fraternity, joint struggle and common destiny.

We appreciate the WPC's initiatives and stands in defense of people's causes, its efforts in support of liberation issues and its struggles for a just peace in the real sense of the word. We recall with great appreciation the council's convocation of the World Conference of Solidarity with Syria and the Palestinian Revolution which was held last June in Damascus.

The issues for which you are meeting are among the most important, if not the most important and sensitive, of peoples' issues in our age, and they have a far-reaching effect on the future of mankind. The issues of this region, headed by the Arab-Zionist conflict and the central Arab issues of Palestine, clearly represent the struggle between right and wrong, justice and injustice, principles and high ideals in which peoples believe and acts of aggression which violate these principles and trample upon these ideals. A more glaring and provocative example of such acts of aggressions by the enemies of peoples is what imperialism and colonialism and their Zionist ally have done in this region. Since the turn of this century, these hostile parties have used mockery, deception, plotting and armed force to fragment the Arab homeland and to set up a main base for aggression; namely, Israel.

These parties are now trying to fill the Arab homeland and to surround it with hostile bases and forces so as to strangle the Arab liberation movement and to impose imperialist and Zionist hegemony on this region -- people, territory and natural resources. Within the framework of this hostile plan, Israel, backed and encouraged by U.S. imperialism, committed a long series of aggressions and savage massacres and proceeded with its expansionist plans on Arab territory. Israel's last move in this plan was its aggressive measure in annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Despite the fact that this measure is a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and its many resolutions, as well as of international laws and norms, and constitutes a grave danger to world peace and security, and despite the fact that the criminal aggressor stands in the dock condemned of a crime and branded with shame by the whole international community, the United States has adopted a stand about which the least can be said is that it is that of an accomplice in the crime and aggression. The United States insisted on protecting Israel and exploiting its position as a major power with the right of veto in the UN Security Council to prevent Israel from being justly punished for its aggression.

We in Syria, who have confronted the imperialist-Zionist plot and its multifaceted savage onslaught and are determined to continue the struggle until we achieve our just objective of achieving peace on the basis of liberating the occupied Arab territory and regaining the Palestinian Arab people's usurped rights, are fully aware that the Golan question is only one aspect of the issue and that the aggression against Syrian territory is part of a studied imperialist plan to subjugate this region to U.S. and Zionist influence. The imperialist buildup in the Middle East and the Gulf area is part of this plan.

If we can glean any benefit from this hostile plan, it is that it exposes the evil attention of the conspirators, it expedites the [word indistinct] of forces in this region and leads to the doubling of efforts to foil the imperialist-Zionist plot and its aims.

We in Syria know that the struggle we are waging is a difficult one and might take a long time and require sacrifices, blood and sweat. However, we are firmly determined to continue the struggle to its triumphant end, confident of our ability to triumph and optimistic of the future. In this struggle, we depend on our own capabilities and the support of our brothers in the Arab homeland and the forces of progress, freedom and peace, as well as our loyal friends, especially the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR.

We also know that the forces of aggression, which are trying to maintain the state of tension, disturbance and anxiety in this region, are doing the same thing in Europe and all parts of the world by opposing international detente and resorting to confrontation through their escalation of the arms race and obstruction of all sincere efforts to establish balanced relations on the international level, achieve disarmament and build pillars of peace and security in the world.

Comrades and brothers: We bless, support and join your efforts. We wish your conference every success in the achievement of stands and resolutions which serve our common objectives and strengthen the struggle of the peoples of this region against aggression and imperialist military bases and for the sake of peace in its real meaning -- the removal of the aggression represented by the occupation of Arab territories and the usurpation of Palestinian rights. We are greatly hopeful and confident that your conference will succeed. Peace be upon you.

'Ali Nasir Meets Ethiopians

LD071856 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Summary] Aden, 7 Feb (ANA) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the PDRY hailed the Ethiopian people's and revolution's heroic steadfastness for national construction and social progress, and praised the Ethiopian stances regarding the Arab people's struggle particularly, the Palestinian struggle. He said this during his meeting with the Ethiopian delegation which attended the opening session of the World Peace Council [WPC] conference on the Middle East issue and the dangers of the imperialist military buildup in the area.

He discussed with the Ethiopian delegation matters of mutual interest and the latest developments in the area, and stressed the importance of confronting imperialism and its designs.

'Aden Call' Issued

EA092036 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

["Text" of "Aden Call" issued on 9 February at end of the "International Conference on the Middle East and the Dangers of the Imperialist Military Buildup" held in the hall of the Higher School of Scientific Socialism in Aden]

[Text] The dangers of war in the Middle East are increasing daily. The peoples of the region are facing the most massive U.S. military buildup, for the Reagan administration considers the Middle East and Europe an arena for a full war. The formation of the Rapid Deployment Force aimed at the Middle East, the establishment of a network of military bases and the presence of fleets carrying nuclear weapons, clearly show that U.S. imperialism is attempting to achieve superiority in the region.

The United States, together with the Zionist expansionists and Arab reactionaries, is attempting to subjugate the Middle Eastern peoples. This policy is inseparable from the international policies of the current U.S. administration and will accelerate the rate of the arms race and daily aggravate confrontation in the world.

The imperialist military buildup in the region constitutes a principal obstacle to a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

The Israeli extremists who continue the repressive process against the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and openly annex Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights due to unlimited U.S. support are challenging the UN resolutions and openly preparing a new aggressive act against the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian peoples.

The grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East requires intensive efforts by all peace-loving forces. We demand an immediate end to the U.S. military buildup and a quick and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. We call for mass action for the liquidation of the imperialist bases in the Middle East and the elimination of every form of U.S. military presence from the region.

We are opposed to any efforts to set up military bases in the region under U.S. auspices, reject the great lie about the Soviet threat to the Middle East and declare that the real threat to the peace and security of the peoples in the region comes from U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation.

We demand the withdrawal of the decision to participate in the Sinai multinational force -- we refer to the decision made by some of the European states, among others.

We urge all the peace forces in the world to consolidate their solidarity with the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. We appeal to all the Arab peoples to unite on one ground and concentrate their efforts to thwart the Reagan administration's designs on the Middle East.

We ask the international community to impose sanctions on the Israeli aggressors. We call on all concerned to exert joint efforts to achieve peace, justice and security for all the Middle Eastern peoples and contribute to the elimination of the threat of war in the world.

The conference also issued a number of resolutions on the Middle East problem and the dangers of the imperialist military buildup and its effects on the Middle East problem. There was also a resolution in support of the UN General Assembly resolution on Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

The conference also issued a message of solidarity with the peoples of the Arabian peninsula and the Arab Gulf. It also sent calls to brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman in Socialist Ethiopia; and the Lebanese National Movement.

Conference Ends

EA092020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Summary] The International Conference on the Middle East and the dangers of the Imperialist Military Buildup ended this evening at the hall of the Higher School for Scientific Socialism in Aden. The final session was attended by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, senior party and government officials, World Peace Council [WPC] President Romesh Chandra, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and the delegations.

During the session, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad awarded to Romesh Chandra the PDRY's highest decoration, the Order of the 14 October Revolution.

CABINET MEETS, REVIEWS RESULTS OF MUBARAK TOUR

NC102025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met today and reviewed the results of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's tour which took him to the United States and a number of European countries. Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has stated that the president's tour achieved the political, economic, military and cultural results expected from it.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif has stated: The Cabinet heard a report presented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the results of the president's tour. The report pointed out that the president's discussions manifested the appreciation of the states his excellency had visited of Egypt's role as a factor of stability and equilibrium in this area and emphasized the importance of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on schedule. The discussions also affirmed that Egypt's peace option is a strategic and principled one, that Egypt is an Arab Islamic state and that if disagreement exists between Egypt and the Arab states this disagreement is only among brothers.

[Ash-Sharif added that 'Ali's report also said] the president's discussions also elucidated Egypt's stand on autonomy and its adherence to the Camp David agreements, the fact that Egypt has no right to renounce any of the Palestinian people's rights and that there is no connection between the autonomy talks and the deadline for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in April. The discussions also emphasized the importance of a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue and the significance of mutual recognition in giving momentum to the autonomy talks as well as the importance of Egypt's affirmation of its policy of not permitting the establishment of any military bases on its territory while [asserting the need for] strengthening the defense capabilities of the area's states and the importance of the European and American role for the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

[Ash-Sharif said that] Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said in his report that the discussions the president held during his tour made it clear that rapprochement with the Arab brothers does not mean Egypt would be prompted to adopt a hardline in the future; on the contrary, Egypt would encourage the moderate trend in the area with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace. The discussions also confirmed Egypt's role within the Nonaligned Movement. During his discussions, the president emphasized the need to extend economic and military aid to Somalia, Sudan and the Sultanate of Oman.

The minister of state for information added that the Cabinet then heard a report presented by Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim on the economic results of President Husni Mubarak's tour, particularly the allocation of $275 million for Egypt, in accordance with the agreement on surplus U.S. agricultural produce, for use in importing wheat and other agricultural crops during the current year.

[The minister of state added that] with regard to the U.S. aid, agreement has been reached on its volume, which amounts to $770 million, and the free use of this aid in the various sectors and expansion in the employment of Egyptian experts in projects to be financed by the U.S. aid. An agreement has also been reached on increasing exports to the United States. The United States will study for the first time the importation of Egyptian cotton.

The minister of state for information added that the Cabinet then discussed the priorities in implementing investment projects up to the end of the current fiscal year.

MUHYI AD-DIN MAKES STATEMENT ON NDP MEETING

NC101510 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The National Democratic Party Political Bureau held a meeting under President Husni Mubarak today. Attending were Deputy Party Leader for Foreign Affairs Dr Mustafa Khalil, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Ministers Fikri Makram, 'Ubayd, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il; Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Minister of social Affairs and Minister of State for Social Affairs Dr Amal 'Uthman, Ministers of State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs Muhammad Rashwan Mahmud and Mukhtar Hani, Minister of State for Emigration and Egyptians Abroad Affairs Albert Barsun Salamah and Party Organization Secretary Kamal ash-Shadhili.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that President Husni Mubarak briefed the Political Bureau on the results of his successful tour, beginning with the positive results of his meetings in Italy and the Vatican. The president then reviewed the results of his meeting with President Mitterrand, saying it was successful with regard to Egyptian-French political and economic relations and the possibilities for expanding the scope of these relations with France in the future. The president also spoke with President Mitterrand about peace in the Middle East and the way to achieve it in the coming phase. Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said there was an identity of views between the two presidents.

[Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din added that] the president then reviewed his visit to the United States, describing it as successful, adding that all subjects were raised between him and President Reagan and his administration. A dialogue took place on the fundamentals being considered these days, particularly the fact that the peace [process] is continuing.

[Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that] in his statement to the Political Bureau, the president explained that a dialogue had taken place with the U.S. administration on the autonomy negotiations, pointing out that he is absolutely not restricted by withdrawal from Sinai because the withdrawal will be completed on schedule as agreed and the withdrawal timetable was discussed in detail with the Israeli side. There is no obstacle standing in the way of withdrawal.

[Dr Muhyi ad-Din added that] the president also had held a dialogue with the U.S. administration on its economic and special military aid. What Egypt has asked for has been fully approved by the U.S. side, especially with regard to the grant for military purposes, and for economic aid to be granted on the sector level instead of project level. This is a basic change in the nature of the grant.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the president presented his views to the Political Bureau on his meeting with the U.S. congressmen and his impressions after the meeting with the U.S. congressmen and his impressions after the meeting with the U.S. press -- all of which were successful meetings. There was excellent response from the U.S.public and from all these institutions on the matters and questions raised.

[Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said] the president then reviewed the results of his meeting with Mrs Thatcher and their discussion of the Middle East. There was agreement on all viewpoints. Economic issues between Britian and Egypt were also discussed. There were numerous and diverse matters on which an agreement was reached. The president then reviewed the results of his 2-hour meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during which there was a positive exchange of views on the situation and world peace as well as the situation in the Middle East and movement toward comprehensive and total peace.

The prime minister underscored that the main emphasis in President Husni Mubarak's statement at today's meeting was on the basic issue in the Middle East namely, the cause of the Palestinian people, as the president stressed during all his meetings.

[The prime minister added] The president also called for a dialogue to be opened between the United States in particular and the representatives of the Palestinian people in such a way as to enable other parties to join in. Meanwhile, the autonomy talks will continue in implementation of Camp David, our complete adherence to which, the president declared, is regarded as the only basis for resolving the Middle East problem and to which Egypt and Israel are adhering to solve the issue.

The prime minister said the president has consulted the Political Bureau on his forthcoming visit to Oman and its effect on Egyptian-Arab relations. We discussed the future of these relations and approved the plan we have been pursuing so far, namely, that we would not enter into conflicts with any Arab side. Naturally, Oman is one of the friendly Arab states exactly like Sudan. For this reason, the visit comes at the right time. The president has been invited to make the visit and the date for it will be announced later.

PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

NC101620 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] At noon today, President Husni Mubarak received [Socialist] Labor Party leader Eng Ibrahim Shukri and the members of the Party Bureau. The president also received [Socialist] Liberals party leader Mustafa Kamal Murad and the members of the Party Bureau. He also received [National] Progressive Unionist Grouping Party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and the members of the Party Bureau.

After his meeting with the president, Eng Ibrahim Shukri said that the president's tour was successful in every respect and agreement has been reached on everything the Egyptian Government had sought with regard to certain amendments to the U.S. aid agreements as well as on the economic relations with the other states and on how to stimulate these relations.

Eng Ibrahim Shukri said that the president also spoke about some important domestic issues, particularly the economic conference to be held on Saturday.

After his meeting with the president, Mustafa Kamil Murad said the meeting was objective. During the meeting, the president's successful tour of West European countries and the United States was discussed. Also, many domestic policies were dealt with, particularly in relation to the housing and production crises. He said: We hope a major development in agricultural and industrial production as well as in the solution of the housing crisis and in bolstering foreign relations will take place in Egypt in the coming phase.

Meets NPUG Leader

NC101807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA) -- At midday today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with teh staff office members of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG) Party. They comprised NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and NPUG members Dr Yaha Al-Jamal, Lufti Wakid, Rifa't as-Sa'id and 'Abd al-'Azim al-Mughrabi.

Following the 90-minute meeting, NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said that today's meeting is a continuation of the tradition President Mubarak has followed since he assumed the presidency -- namely, consultation with the political parties on all issues [words indistinct].

Muhyi ad-Din added that President Mubarak reviewed his activity during his successful trip to Europe and the United States. President Mubarak explained that the most important thing is naturally Egypt's stand toward the Palestinian issue, nonalignment, and its refusal to join alliances or accept any military bases.

Muhyi ad-Din welcomed President Mubarak's explanation because it agrees with the general line of the NPUG. He said: During the meeting we submitted our views on all issues, especially in regard to special issues of the economic situation.

Asked if this means that the NPUG supports all the steps undertaken by the president, Muhyi ad-Din said: We support the stands declared by Egypt to the effect that it will not adopt any stand toward the Palestinian issue that is against the will of the Palestinian people or one that conflicts with their interests and it upholds the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment and refuses to join alliances. All these are important issues which have a bearing on Egypt's future and on its relations with the region, with the Arab world, and the whole world and which also have an impact on Egypt's domestic policy in all of its aspects, be it democracy or economic development.

Asked if President Mubarak spoke to him about the reason for his visit to Oman, Muhyi ad-Din said: The president informed us he will visit Oman and meet with Sultan Qabus.

SIX LEFTIST PARTY MEMBERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

NC101629 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Six of the 31 left-wing party members arrested here Monday [8 February] have started a hunger strike to protest their detention in Cairo's century-old Citadel.

According to a communique issued today by the Progressive Unionist Grouping (Nasserite-Marxist), the detainees are demanding their transfer to a regular prison.

The Citadel, used as a prison under former President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, remained empty under President Anwar as-Sadat. It is reportedly now used as an interrogation centre for state security services.

COURT SUSPENDS REPUBLICAN DECREE ON DETENTIONS

NC111031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- The Judicial Administrative Court at the Council of State, sitting today under the presidency of Counselor Sa'd Abu 'Awf, passed a verdict suspending the implementation of Presidential Decree 493 of 1981, dated 5 September, on preserving the national unity. Also suspended was the order to detain all persons named in the decree, who had not previously been released. The government was ordered to pay compensation to the detained persons.

The court also rejected a request to suspend the implementation of a detention order in respect to those who were released before this verdict was passed. The court repealed the presidential decree cancelling the licenses of some newspapers and magazines, including the license of AD-DA'WAH magazine and the newspaper ASH-SHA'B.

The court also suspended the republican decree transferring several university professors to other work posts, including the transfer of Dr Muhammad 'Ismat Zayn ad-Din to another post, and the republican decree transferring several journalists to other work posts, including the transfer of journalist Ahmad Lutfi al-Khuli.

WRITER COMPARES, CONTRASTS MUBARAK, AS-SADAT

PM101639 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 7 Feb 82 pp 9-12

[Anis Mansur article telephoned from Washington: "It was a familiarization trip: for them to get to know President Mubarak and for him to get to know them better"]

[Excerpts] All the presidents and leaders President Husni Mubarak has met [during his recent trip] know him from the missions President as-Sadat assigned to him. In other words, they knew him as a vice president, a spokesman for the president and an advocate of his views. But they had not heard him speak and decide for himself. Therefore they knew Husni Mubarak the vice president, and not Husni Mubarak the president. That is, they knew him slightly.

They now know much more about him. Husni Mubarak has become president; he will make decisions and he will be committed to them, with the Egyptian people backing him. This will be a deciding factor in the Middle East, the spot where the Arab countries, Europe, and the two superpowers converge.

Critics, thinkers, politicians and analysts of Egyptian public opinion have wondered about Husni Mubarak's personality: Is he Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir or is he Anwar as-Sadat? Or is he different from both? It was noted that two of 'Abd an-Nasir's sentences occurred in President Mubarak's first speech. The two sentences could not have been included inadvertently. Rather, he deliberately included them, thereby seeking to link the July Revolution and the May Revolution to his own historical role. Thus he concluded a reconciliation between 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat. Or maybe he meant to say that, however As-Sadat differed from 'Abd an-Nasir, he was a continuation of him, just as Husni Mubarak is an extension and a continuation of Anwar as-Sadat.

The sentences in the speech meant he wants to build Egypt and he wants to achieve security and prosperity for it.

It is as if he foresaw what was going to happen in Egypt afterwards -- the outbreak of debate about Nasirism and Communism. Therefore he wanted to anticipate events and save writers from praising Nasirism, for he had referred to him himself. The reference is not an indication of praise but of the continuity of a historic reality. It is as if he did not wish to make Egypt's pain more acute, Egypt having lost two leaders in 11 years. But the reference was a call to open the dossier of Nasirism and give freedom to its proponents, heralds and advocates. The Nasirites -- and we all are Nasirites in the sense Husni Mubarak meant -- have also been encouraged by the decisions issued by President Mubarak; that is, the decisions to release the opposition, the communists and the men of religion. People in Egypt and abroad immediately understood that Husni Mubarak did not approve of the detention orders issued by President as-Sadat. Political decisions then were not the prerogative of President as-Sadat. Also, in the Cabinet reshuffle Mubarak removed two men: Nabawi Isma'il and Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid. Both men had caused anxiety in Egypt.

All this has made people feel President Mubarak has drawn closer to 'Abd an-Nasir and distanced himself from As-Sadat. This is what the Arab countries understood and therefore they tried to draw to President Mubarak. The attempt to draw closer assumed quite a different political significance. The Arabs imagined or tried to create the impression that their disagreement with As-Sadat was personal, that since As-Sadat had gone, the disagreement had gone as well, and that there is again a desire for Arab detente and solidarity.

But since the disagreement between the Arab countries and Egypt is over a principle, there is no change in Egypt's stand -- that is, in President Mubarak's stand -- and there is no going back on Egyptian policy. Nobody has the right to ask us to cancel the Camp David agreement so that Israel can reoccupy Sinai, block the Suez Canal and seize the oilwells; or so that we fight again and find no one in the United States, Soviet Union or the West to give us weapons. Therefore the disagreement between us is a matter of principle. If the Arab countries want to come back, they will find open arms; the return is unconditional; we do not dictate terms, and nobody should dictate to us.

Though the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples was a substitute solution, it has acheived nothing and is unable to achieve anything. Its disbandment is necessary because Arab relations cannot be restored by inciting peoples against their governments by establishing a league representing the peoples in opposition to the Tunis [Arab] League that represents the governments during the absence [from Cairo] of the Arab League. The search now should be not for alternative bodies and organizations but for a return to the same bodies and organizations.

But President Mubarak's policy is not different from President as-Sadat's policy of peace and democracy. Though he is proceeding on As-Sadat's path he is not quite like him; therefore he is different. The style will be different according to the difference in stands and conditions.

But those who jump to conclusions and stretch the interpretation of history compare what As-Sadat did to 'Abd an-Nasir with what Khrushchev did to Stalin. Khrushchev went to the famous CPSU congress and removed the tyrant and barbarian Stalin, who killed millions of Soviet people, but later Khrushchev met the same fate. The Soviets abolished the one-man leadership and resorted to troika leadership.

Therefore some people fear that Mubarak will do to As-Sadat what As-Sadat did to 'Abd an-Nasir. Such interpretations are an extreme simplification of history and show mistrust of Egyptian values and character.

As-Sadat corrected and added a great deal to 'Abd an-Nasir's heritage which makes it great by all patriotic, national and international standards. Also, Husni Mubarak did not stage a coup against As-Sadat but rather he is a continuation of him and will add to him. All that Husni Mubarak needs is time and, God willing, he will have much of it.

Just as the politicians were satisfied with President Mubarak, the religious groups were also satisfied with his announcements about the abolition of extravagance, that he will adhere to Oriental traditions by prohibiting the publication of pictures of his wife and family, and that he is against corruption and exploitation by relatives of the position of the president or ministers. But religious groups still believe the constitution, which provides that Islam is the religion of the state, remains a mere provision and is not being implemented to the letter in the manner they believe in.

Two important events will occur during the era of Husni Mubarak: the first is the execution of those who assassinated President as-Sadat and the second is the total withdrawal from Sinai. President as-Sadat died because he put his hand in Israel's hand; he was punished for this by death. He was punished again because he did not see his land completely liberated. He is like Moses, who came out of Egypt and was lost in Sinai for 40 years; he saw the promised land but never entered it.

After the assassins of President as-Sadat are executed, violent justice will have been done and there will remain the problem of religious extremism. Those who are to be executed are not to be executed because of extremism, but because of violence, because they impose their views on others by force. There is a difference between extremism and violence. One can be an extremist without being a man of religion. There is political extremism and social extremism. A man can be violent, but not necessarily a man of religion. World terrorists are not advocates of religion. But extremism becomes dangerous to the state when it resorts to violence in imposing opinions and when it threatens national security; death will be the penalty for violence, but there remains the problem of extremism. We would ask and must ask whether violence is the method of young people in confronting social and political problems and whether it is young people [who are violent] or society as a whole. We must study and analyze these issues and deal with them by a new system of national education, public education, ethics and sound media. This is not the place or the time to deal with these major problems.

What will happen after the withdrawal is a source of anxiety to the whole world. Israel is anxious and so are the friendly states. This anxiety is affecting us as well. The difference between our anxiety and Israel's is that Israel is concerned about what Egypt will do after the withdrawal in April, while Egypt is anxious about what Israel will do before the withdrawal. Mr Sharon affirmed that Israel will do nothing before the withdrawal that might delay it; that is, that might prevent completion of it on time. But the anxiety remains.

Therefore all the countries want to know personally from President Mubarak what he thinks, particularly since these countries -- the European countries and the United States -- have strong relations with Israel and with the Arabs as well and are anxious to maintain good relations with Egypt.

President Mubarak's trip to Europe and the United States, therefore, was not merely a trip to places but a trip into the president's innermost being so that they could know him and through him could know the future of the Middle East. He did not give them his hand so they could read the future of Egypt and the Arab world, but rather they gave him their hand so he could know the future of the area. Now that the European, American and Israeli leaders know Husni Mubarak, they will seek to support him for the sake of Egypt's prosperity, peace in the Middle East and the establishment of a Palestinian state. President Mubarak's image will develop and will become clearer and more prominent.

New decisions and new stands will emerge affirming the different style of a distinctive personality.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PM041303 Cairo MAY in Arabic 1 Feb 82 p 5

[Interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the subjects of common interest at present between Egypt and the U.S. side?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Palestine problem is the remaining part of Camp David which is now the subject of discussion. Particularly since we have completed 99 percent of the subjects relating to the normalization [of relations] and the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Therefore, our main preoccupation at present and in the future is to solve the Palestine problem. Consequently the question of peace in the Middle East -- of which the Palestine problem is the crux and the cornerstone -- is foremost among the subjects of common interest between Egypt and the United States. This is in addition to bilateral questions, including military, economic and cultural relations.

[Question] The Egyptian-U.S. meeting follows the U.S. attempts to revive Camp David or rather to revive the autonomy talks, which are the second part of Camp David. But however much the Egyptian and U.S. views may agree, the gap between Egypt and Israel is still wide. Can the United States exert direct pressure on Israel to obtain some concessions regarding Palestinian autonomy?

[Answer] I do not like the word pressure, particularly if it concerns international relations or cooperation for solving a common problem. But I believe there should be cooperation among the three countries that signed the Camp David agreements. This is on the one hand. On the other hand I do not believe Camp David needs strengthening or reviving in the sense you mentioned. Camp David has achieved and is achieving the objectives for which it was signed. What is clear so far is probably the partial withdrawal from Sinai and then the final withdrawal in April, God willing, when the whole of Sinai will return to the homeland. There is no doubt this is a tremendous achievement and a turning point in the peace process in the area.

There is no doubt the recent U.S. administration sees in Camp David the only practical step on which the parties agreed with the intention that we will build on it the process for achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the area. Therefore, I do not think pressure is the ideal means for making the Israeli side flexible. The process of negotiation and explaining the implications of the transitional period as well as its objectives and demands is the basis of all our action in the negotiations. There is no doubt the existing differences are wide, but there is no doubt that recourse to reasoning during negotiations will narrow the gap between Egypt and the United States on the one hand and Israel on the other.

[Question] What then is the purpose of this sudden U.S. move to nudge the autonomy talks?

[Answer] This move is not sudden: It was agreed last September that working teams should continue their work and that the level of U.S. representation at a certain stage should be raised in comparison to the present one in which the United States is taking part at ambassadorial level. Therefore, it is not a sudden move; moreover it is not obligatory that agreement should be reached within the remaining 80 days [to the evacuation of the Sinai].

[Question] The Egyptian-U.S. meeting comes at a time when there is a crisis of confidence between the Arab countries and the United States following a series of U.S. steps, the latest of which was the veto of the Security Council resolution on voluntary sanctions against Israel for its decision to annex the Golan.

[Answer] The question of imposing sanctions and the application of Article 7 of the UN Charter have been the subject of differences in international opinion. An obvious example is to be found in the application of sanctions against South Africa. The countries have absolutely never agreed that the ideal way to condemn a certain action is to impose sanctions. Therefore, we regret the insistence on imposing collective sanctions on Israel for no other reason than it is not the ideal way.

Perhaps other measures by the United States should warn Israel not to take any action that might heighten tension in the area and run contrary to international law. No country would support Israel in such actions.

[Question] Many say Camp David will stop when Egypt recovers the Sinai, after which a new framework for peace including other Arab parties will begin. Why do you cling to Camp David despite your insistence that any agreement in this regard must be acceptable to the Palestinians?

[Answer] The Egyptian stand is clear: We say Egypt has no monopoly on a solution but we stick to Camp David. If the Arab countries or some of them can reach a formula with Israel we will have no objection. But as long as the parties have no substitute for the Camp David agreement with Israel we will continue to adhere to it and we will not abandon our national and pan-Arab responsibility for solving the Palestine problem. For if it were possible to reach through Camp David an agreement acceptable to the Arabs and the Palestinians there is no doubt it would be the first and only practical step toward a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

[Question] Speaking of substitutes, is it possible that Egypt and Saudi Arabia could meet half way, particularly since Amir Fahd's initiative is the nearest thing to Camp David in both form and content?

[Answer] As long as the proposals remain mere ideas and are not accepted by the parties including Israel nothing will change and therefore Camp David is the only practical solution.

[Question] Israel has expressed its fear that Egypt will move closer to the Arabs as soon as it recovers all its territories, which will lead to the collapse of the autonomy talks.

[Answer] Egypt has continously affirmed that it fully adheres to Camp David and that 26 April is not to be considered a date on which negotiations will end. Even if we do not reach agreement by then Egypt national responsibility and its responsibility toward the Palestinians makes it incumbent upon it to continue negotiations until an agreement acceptable to the Palestinians and the Arabs is reached.

[Question] Given the policy of calming the situation which Egypt is now pursuing, does the present situation indicate that all kinds of tensions between Egypt and the Soviet Union will recede? Is it possible that this could lead to the rebuilding of the bridges between Egypt and he Soviet Union in order to restore some cooperation between the two countries and could this be the beginning for the Soviet Union to take part in the peace process in the Middle East?

[Answer] Egypt has never even on sought to break with any country: It was events that imposed such a thing on it. Egypt has always tried to have normal relations with all countries on condition that there is no interference in our internal affairs, a highly sensitive matter. As to whether the Soviet Union will have a role in solving the problem, we did not see the need for this in the past period during the achievement of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the treaty and on the withdrawal from Sinai. With regard to the second part [presumably of the Camp David accords], all we want is to keep the area from polarization. As long as a solution is coming from one side, why should we not continue with that side?

[Question] You mean the American side.

[Answer] Yes, Egypt wagered on this before 1973 and its view proved to be correct -- that the American side is quite sufficient for completing the peace process in the area. On many occasions we have seen that the participation of the Soviet Union was not the guaranteed way to reach an agreement. We saw the Geneva Conference. The Soviet Union attended it and the conference failed because Arab parties friendly with it were absent from the conference.

[Question] This means that the Soviet Union is a stumbling block to negotiations.

[Answer] I do not say stumbling block but I would say that reliance on the Soviet Union in solving the Middle East problem was proved not to lead to the desired results.

[Question] You said previously that you are not against Israel being given U.S. guarantees provided that they are within the context of solving the Palestine problem and of the border problem with Israel's neighbors. What about guarantees for you?

[Answer] I believe that the best guarantee lies in the internatonal agreements we signed with Israel and the U.S. guarantee of these. But what comes first is respect by Egypt and Israel for thier signatures. This is what counts.

[Question] Many still believe that Israel might deal a blow to Syria or the Palestinians before April and not after it.

[Answer] Israel has constantly been reassuring the United States and Egypt that a cease-fire and adherence to it is the best way to insure against any attack by Israel on southern Lebanon. We hope that the cease-fire will continue and that no party will volate it so that we will continue to proceed on the path of lasting peace.

[Question] It has been rumored that Egypt made two concessions during the negotiations with Sharon on 18 January inthat Israel was allowed to postpone the dismantling of agricultural equipment until after the Israeli withdrawl and, second, a compromise was reached on the question of the islands of Sanafir and Tiran.

[Answer] With regard to Tiran and Sanafir we know that in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, in accordance with the military supplement appended to it, when we look at the map defining areas A, B, and C we find that the two islands are defined by the color distinguishing area C. Therefore, whatever applies to area C in Sinai and the Gulf of Aqaba applies to the islands of Sanafir and Tiran. Therefore, there is nothing new with regard to the two islands.

With regard to the dismantling of equipment, this subject was not raised. The Israeli withdrawal will be completed on time and there is no further comment on this.

ISRAELI-U.S. CONTACTS ON LEBANON SUSPICIOUS

NC110938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Feb 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On the situation in southern Lebanon and Israel's position on it, AL-AHRAM's editorial says: Israeli raido's disclosure that Menahem Begin sent a close aide to Washington to learn the U.S. Government's stand should Israel launch a large-scale offensive against southern Lebanon is strange. It is not strange that Israel is planning such an attack, because this possibility has existed for a long time, particularly since discussions of the Palestinian problem are nearing after the withdrawal from Sinai. What is strange, however, is Israel's attempt to involve the United States in advance in this military operation.

AL-AHRAM adds: Previously, Israel carried out dangerous actions without consulting any side, such as its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the annexation of the Golan. Thus, this contact with the United States, or sounding out its stand in advance, arouses suspicion. The United States decisively settled the issue, warning Israel against such a step. It is reported that Israel retreated from this step temporarily as a result of U.S. reservations. Despite this, the possibility of an offensive exists, because the plan is ready and its implementation might await an opportune time or might take the form of a reaction to an unexpected incident. [Israel thinks] that dealing a heavy blow to the Palestinians in their only military stronghold is a great attraction because it will break their military backbone in any future talks. This attraction will continue for a long time.

Contacting the United States to learn its views in advance arouses suspicion. It comes at a time when the call is intensified to the United States, led by Egypt and shared by the other countries, to hold a dialogue with the Palestinians. An attack on Lebanon would show the United States as the first adviser to Israel in matters pertinent to striking at the Palestinians and would weaken opportunities for a dialogue especially on the part of the sensitive Palestinian side. Should an attack take place after consulting the United States, the logical conclusion will be that the attack took place after consultations.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM says, Israel had better build and not burn bridges, as it is doing in the West Bank and Gaza. Ultimately, since the goal is peace, Israel had better make the sides come closer and refrain from any action that harms reapproachement.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA 9 FEB

NC091814 Cairo MENA in English 1745 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA) -- An Egyptian parliamentary delegation left here today for Rome on its way to Belgrade for a five-day visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation, which is led by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, is due to hold talks with Yugoslav officials on means of promoting bilateral relations.

RAMADAN RECEIVES DEPARTING USSR AMBASSADOR

JN101626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received here at noon today Soviet Ambassador in Baghdad Anatoliy Barkovskiy at the end of his term in office in Iraq.

The two sides reviewed the good relations that exist between the two countries and the importance of promoting them in the service of the two friendly countries. They also stressed the need to continue meetings and contacts between the two countries' officials to achieve mutual understanding on the road to expanding the bases of cooperation between them.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asked the Soviet ambassador to convey his greetings to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Vasiliy Kuzentsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 611

JN102004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA) -- It was announced here this evening that the Iraqi forces, which continue to advance in the Bostan area, still have one defense line to destroy before they fully control the city of Bostan.

Communique No 611 issued by the Armed Forces General Command here this evening stated that the Iraqi forces foiled all the enemy's desperate attempts to halt attacks against their defense lines. The communique emphasized that our armed forces, which continue to advance in the Bostan and the other sectors, in accordance with set plans will transform these sectors into graveyards for the expansionist and aggressor enemy and will place the Iraqi people at the door of a great and decisive victory.

The communique said that during the 4-day attack, which began last Sunday [7 February], the Iranian enemy sustained 3,010 dead, 1,060 of which have been buried while the other remaining bodies still litter the battlefield. The communique put the Iraqi losses during these 4 days at 149 martyrs. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate.

I. Our valiant armed forces continue their attacks on and advance toward enemy positions in the Bostan area. While advancing toward their targets, our valiant forces crushed the enemy's desperate attempts to halt our fierce attacks on their defense lines in the Bostan area and in the city of Bostan. Our armed forces relentlessly continue their advance toward the intransigent despots. Our valiant forces still have one defense line to destroy before they fully control and expel the enemy forces from Bostan and the surrounding area. Our forces will continue their advance toward the targets that were set for them and will fulfill all their objectives here and in all the other sectors, with God's help, in order to transform all sectors of operations on the battlefronts into a large graveyard for the expansionist and aggressor enemy and to place our people and army, God willing, at the door of a great and decisive victory.

Known enemy losses on 7, 8, 9, 10 February and until the issuance of this communique amount to 3,010 killed, 1,160 [as received] of which were buried by our units in the battlefield while the remaining bodies still litter the battlefield, and a large number of prisoners and wounded. Our armed forces also seized a large number of military hardware, including armored personnel carriers.

Our losses for the above mentioned dates were 149 martyrs.

II. All day today, our daring eagles raided enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the operational theater scoring direct and effective hits and setting fire to these targets. All our planes returned safely to base.

III. All day today, our valiant helicopters continued their fierce raids on the retreating enemy units in the Bostan sector inflicting on them effective hits and destroying five tanks, one gun, three vehicles, two stockpiles of hardware and several positions and various military hardware. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

IV. Military activities in the other sectors yesterday and today were as follows:

A. Our forward units clashed with enemy units in the Dezful area, using all kinds of weapons. The enemy sustained 37 dead and many wounded.
B. Our units attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the Shush area. A battle took place in which all kinds of weapons were used and as a result the enemy was forced to leave its positions after sustaining 12 dead and many wounded.
C. Our forward units struck enemy positions and concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area with all kinds of weapons, killing four and destroying two vehicles.
D. Our units opened fire from all kinds of weapons on enemy positions in the Nowsud area, killing four and destroying one observation post.
E. Three were killed and one observation post and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. Two were killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus known enemy losses amount to 62 killed, 2 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed in addition to many wounded.

V. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks and one vehicle damaged.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN DENIES TWO AIRCRAFT DOWNED

JN110932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman today stressed the Iranian forces' in ability to undermine the capability of the Iraqi Air Force or the rest of the Iraqi corps. He refuted the new Iranian allegations on the downing of two Iraqi aircraft yesterday. He challenged the Iranian authorities to present any material evidence to support their allegations and lies.

He described these false allegations as a desperate attempt by the enemy to cover up its defeat by the Iraqi forces on all the battle axes.

INA: SYRIANS KILLED ALONGSIDE IRANIAN TROOPS

JN100732 [Editorial Report] Baghdad INA in Arabic at 0715 GMT on 10 February carries the following press headline, among others, without further elaboration: "Twenty-nine corpses of Syrian military personnel, including 17 officers, who were killed alongside Persian troops in Khafajiyah [Susangerd], have arrived in Damascus."

SPECIAL TASK BRIGADES INFLICT LOSSES ON IRAN

JN091048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Southern sector, 9 Feb (INA) -- An INA correspondent has learned that fighters of the special task brigades are taking part in the battle which has been raging since last Saturday against the Persian enemy positions in the Bostan sector.

Citing field military sources, the correspondent said that the fighters have successfully completed the task entrusted to them and inflicted grave losses on the enemy ranks. The correspondent, who is now somewhere near the front, reported that the brigades fighters raced to carry out their combat duties alongside the other military formations to implement the wide-scale attack.

In his 6 January speech on the occasion of the Iraqi Army Day, President Saddam Husayn announced the formation of these new task brigades, thus opening the door for citizens to volunteer for them.

BA'TH OFFICIAL ADDRESSES ARAB FIGHTERS

JN101631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA) -- Shibli al-'Aysami, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has attended an exercise with live ammunition carried out by fighters of the Nile and Syria contingents belonging to the Popular Army in the Babylon Governorate in central Iraq.

The mentioned contingents are made up of Arab fighters from Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Somalia and Yemen.

Addressing the fighters, Al-'Aysami said that since its establishment, the party has realized that armed struggle is the only means to achieve our national rights and the Arab nation's objectives for unity and progress. He added: Your participation in the pan-Arab battle with your comrades in Iraq highlights your genuine Arab affiliation and is a revolutionary embodiment of the ideology of Arab unity.

The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general stressed that the Arab people in Syria and in the other Arab countries are very well aware that the racist Persians have long been concocting conspiracies and intrigues against Arabism and Islam. He said the aggressive Khomeyni clique is a natural extension of the Persian Shu'ubist [anti-Arab] movement which came to existence during the Abasids reign.

Al-'Aysami added that if Hafiz al-Asad had one iota of Arab sincerely and loyalty, he would have sought Iraq's good will which has shown in the past and continues to prove at present that it is the real bastion and the solid shield in confronting of Zionism and imperialism. Al-'Aysami referred to the suspect role the Al-Asad regime played in the June 1967 setback and its giving up the Golan to the usurper Zionist enemy without war. He said this regime and those who claim to be Arabs cannot but be conspirators against the Arab nation.

'IZZAT IBRAHIM OPENS STUDENT CONFERENCE

JN101510 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA) -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, opened here today the 12th conference of the National Union of Iraqi Students.

In a speech he delivered on the occasion, 'Izzat Ibrahim stressed Iraq's determination to pursue a nonaligned policy and to adopt a socialist construction course of its own.

'Izzat Ibrahim said the revolution in Iraq has gone beyond the permissible bounds [as received] and that's why the Arab nation's enemies are fighting this model experiment which is developing in Iraq. He added: The revolution in Iraq has begun to threaten the interests of imperialists, Zionists and their agents in the region in a direct manner. He stressed that the Iranian aggression against Iraq comes within the framework of the attacks against the revolution to halt its historic march. He added that Iraq considers the Khomeyni regime as a group of killers who harbor hatred for the Arabs and who have aborted the Iranian peoples' revolution with the help of the CIA and the Zionist Mosad.

'Izzat Ibrahim reiterated Iraq's call for a just peace with Iran which will safeguard Iraq's sovereignty of its land and water and noninterference in its domestic affairs. He added that Iran's attempts to widen the aggression so that it will cover other countries in the Arab homeland are part of the U.S. scheme to entrench Zionist and U.S. influence in the region.

KUWAIT ENVOY MEETS PRESIDENT, LEAVES 10 FEB

JN101752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA) -- At noon today, President Saddam Husayn received 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs and envoy of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to his excellency.

The Kuwaiti envoy conveyed greetings from the Kuwaiti Government and people and stressed the strong brotherly relations between the two fraternal peoples.

The two sides discussed Arab issues and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the Presidential Office; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad. The Kuwaiti envoy afterward left Baghdad for home at the end of a visit of several hours to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Kuwaiti envoy said that President Saddam Husayn showed understanding and expressed appreciation for all that will consolidate solidarity and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The Kuwaiti envoy was seen off at the airport by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; the director of protocol in the president's office; and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad.

SYRIAN 'ISLAMIC REVOLUTION' ISSUES STATEMENT

JN101955 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1908 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Brothers: We will now broadcast to you the statement of the leadership of the Islamic Revolution [Ath-Thawrah al-Islamiyah] in Syria.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A spokesman for the leadership of the Islamic Revolution in Syria has stated the following:

Following the bloodbaths carried out by the Syrian regime in the cities and within the brave Syrian Army, the situation erupted on a large scale and on all levels. On the night of Tuesday, 2 February 1982, and, following the shelling of the city of Hamah with heavy artillery and rockets, shelling which was heard in the town of Ar-Rastan, 20 miles away, and which destroyed many buildings, killing their occupants, the people, led by the mujahidin, rose as one after hearing the calls of the minarets and occupied all government establishments, such as party centers, intelligence offices, defense squads centers, police stations, prisons, detention camps, the governor's house, government house and the arms depot. They distributed arms among the citizens and liberated the city up to a distance of 15 kilometers. They combed the city and carried out God's sentence on about 50 spies and informers and took control of Hamah military airfield so that it would not be used against them.

At the same time, the 47th Army Brigade, which was besieging the city, split up and joined the ranks of the struggler people. The air force was ordered to bomb the city. The planes circled over the city, but refused to carry out such unfair orders.

Consequently, the despotic authorities surrounded the city from the Homs and Ar-Rastan directions. In the direction of Aleppo, however, the authorities set up roadblocks 50 kilometers away, that is up to Khan Shaykhun. Orders were then given to the 21st Brigade in Al-Qutayfah to proceed to Hamah. Its tanks were seen on the road, which the mujahidin blocked by blowing up the bridge in the Ar-Rastan dam area. Thus, leaving or entering the city became impossible.

Clashes began outside the city between the mujahidin and the 47th Brigade on the one hand and sections of the 21st Brigade, remnants of the defense squads and the special units on the other.

However, the situation within the 21st Brigade became disturbed, indicating that some of its sections might join the mujahidin following internal liquidations.

First aid cars rushed wounded soldiers to hospitals in Homs at a rate of one batch every 10 minutes, until military casualties reached about 3,000 killed or wounded on the Hamah-Homs axis alone. Most of the wounded appeared to be from the defense squads and the units surrounding the struggler city.

Many burned vehicles and tanks were seen around the city. The liberated struggler city is still mutinying against the government authorities.

The atmosphere in the cities and within the army is very tense. Following the clashes and the mutinies, which spread to several military barracks and units, such as the naval forces in Latakia and the Palmyra desert airfield, the authorities ordered large numbers of defense squads to occupy the capital, Damascus. Military vehicles intensified their patrols as a precautionary measure against any incidents and explosions, which have become rife in the capital.

In the city of Aleppo, clashes renewed, especially in Al-Kallasah quarter.

Written in Damascus on 15 Rabi' Ath-Thani 1402, corresponding to 9 February 1982.

[Signed] The leadership of the Islamic Revolution in Syria

700 REPORTEDLY KILLED IN HAMAH END OF JANUARY

JN111140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] San'a', 11 Feb (INA) -- Arrivals in San'a' from Damascus said here today that the situation in Syria is very tense and that clashes are taking place in most Syrian areas and provinces between the citizens and security elements belonging to Rif'at al-Asad's defense squads.

The arrivals stressed that these squads killed more than 700 Syrian citizens while attacking a popular rally held in Hamah at the end of last month under the pretext that the participants raised antiregime slogans. They added that a state of terror prevails in most Syrian towns due to the oppression practiced by the security elements of Rif'at al-Asad's squads and the arrest of a large number of citizens.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO PROTEST TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN111236 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Informed sources in the Syrian capital this morning said that the Syrian Foreign Ministry intends to summon the U.S. Ambassador in Damascus in order to hand him a strongly-worded protest memorandum against the U.S. State Department's provocative statements, which are considered by Damascus blatant U.S. interference in Syria's internal affairs.

A short while ago, an official spokesman said that last night the Syrian Foreign Ministry handed the U.S. ambassador in Damascus a protest in this regard.

OFFICIAL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON HAMAH INCIDENTS

JN102345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following: The U.S. State Department spokesman has made false statements and has given false information on the internal situation in Syria. This new U.S. act of provocation against Syria, which is a blatant interference in Syria's domestic affairs, confirms the relations between the United States and the crimes of the agent Muslim Brotherhood gang against the people in Syria and the homeland.

We would like to reassure the U.S. administration that the situation in Syria is solid and normal and that our people and our armed forces will reamin a cohesive group in the future, as they are at present and as they were in the past, in such a manner that our country will continue to remain capable of inflicting defeat and failure on all the imperialist U.S. schemes.

What took place in Hamah was a search campaign for weapons and for the dens of the agent Muslim Brotherhood gang. The security forces and the party's organs, enjoying the full support of the citizens, succeeded in confiscating many hundreds of weapons and arresting several criminals who had fled from justice.

The U.S. administration's disseminating fabricated and inflammatory news, although very well aware of the reality of the situation, is an overt attempt to divert attention from the great political and diplomatic defeat that the United States suffered at the UN General Assembly session as a result of its support for Israel in its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

Syria invites the U.S. State Department spokesman to visit Syria and spend a tourist holiday at the Syrian Government's expense to become certain that his allegations are false. The new U.S. act of aggression will not affect one iota Syria's national and pan-Arab stands which defy all the schemes that are hostile to the Arab nation and all the agent tools that contribute to the implementation of these schemes.

REBELS ISSUE BONN COMMUNIQUE ON HAMAH TAKEOVER

NC101919 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Rebel leaders of the Syrian Islamic Revolution today announced that they had taken control of the city of Hamah 200 kms (120 miles) from Damascus.

According to a communique issued here by the opponents of the regime of President Hafiz al-Asad, Hamah had been "liberated by the mujahedeen" and some 3,000 Syrian soldiers had been killed or wounded.

Syrian Army troops were stationed about 50 kms (30 miles) away on the Homs road, where they had set up roadblocks, the communique said.

(In Washington, the U.S. State Department said that violent fighting had broken out in Manah today between government forces and opposition fighters. Although the fighting seemed to be confined to the city, a spokesman said that "serious disturbances" were continuing at 1800 GMT in the city).

The rebels said they had called for an uprising in Hamah on February 2.

After taking over the police stations, the headquarters of the Ba'th ruling party, the prison and governor's offices, the communique said, they distributed arms to the townspeople.

According to the communique by the previously unheard-of Syrian Islamic Revolution, government troops stationed in the town were routed after several days of clashes.

The rebels added that men of the 47th Armoured Division had joined the dissident Mujahedeen cause, and that the air force refused to follow orders to bomb the city.

A planned counter-attack by the 21st Armoured Division had failed, the statement said, when Mujahedeen forces blew up a bridge near Ar-Rastan thereby splitting the division into two and blocking their progress.

Part of the 21st Division was then caught in a hail of fire from the 47th.

The rebels said that Syrian troop casualties were up to 3,000 and that tension was running high within the navy based at Latakia and the air force men stationed in Palmyra.

ARAB TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION TO BOYCOTT U.S.

JN052100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of greetings and support from the General Secretariat of the Arab Transport Workers Union which has concluded its meetings in Damascus.

The cable voiced the Arab transport workers' continued support for Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and for its decisive steadfastness in the face of the imperialist-Zionist schemes and in defense of the Arab nation's rights, integrity and interests.

The Arab transport workers announced in their cable that they have started to implement steps to ensure a comprehensive boycott of U.S. means of transport and products in retaliation for unlimited U.S. support for the racist Zionist entity.

In conclusion, the Arab transport workers reiterated their determination to further escalate the popular struggle in order to bolster our nation's steadfastness, destroy all schemes and pillars of the imperialist-Zionist aggression and crush the imperialist interests and monopolies in every part of our Arab homeland.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS MUBARAK'S STAND ON GOLAN

JN101033 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Feb (SANA) -- In today's commentary, ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the UN General Assembly's resolution to punish Israel has revealed and defined those who support justice and peace and those who support aggression, hegemony and occupation and are standing with Israel on one ground.

Under the headline "The Real Face of Mubarak's Regime" ATH-THAWRAH says: Among the bitter facts revealed during the voting at the UN General Assembly was the stand by Mubarak's regime, which revealed its true face by deviating from the unanimous Arab stand as an imperialist and Zionist tool committed to the course of treason and capitulation and to Camp David and as incapable of taking a stand even in words against Israel.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: In addition to this capitulatory and cowardly attitude, Mubarak announced in Bonn that he does not approve the UN General Assembly's resolution to punish Israel, thus departing from Arab unanimity.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that Mubarak has exposed those voices which have recently been repeating the dictum: Give Mubarak a chance to go back on his treason. He also deprived these voices of any justification to go on with their collusive and illusive call because Mubarak is proceeding with stands that are hostile to the Arab nation by being committed to the Camp David plot and its aggressive alliance.

ATH-THAWRAH says: In addition to approving the annexation of the Golan, Mubarak is trying to mislead the Arabs in Egypt and to justify his concessions and submissions to continuing Zionist blackmail by accepting Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai and handing it over to permanent U.S. occupation. The other thing behind Mubarak's refusal to punish Israel is his realization that the UN General Assembly's historic resolution represents the international community's judgment on Camp David as being null and void. Israel issued the decisions to annex Jerusalem and the Golan within the context of Camp David.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: From this perspective, any call to meet with Mubarak's regime or to give him a chance after April will be ignoring the basic facts that stamp this regime with treason and place it alongside the United States and Israel. These calls, in one way or another, are in harmony with Camp David and its plans. The Arab nations's stand and cause should not be exposed to another new ordeal.

TISHRIN SCORES FRENCH 'BIAS TOWARD ISRAEL'

JN110820 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Feb (SANA) -- Today's TISHRIN reviewed French policy since President Francois Mitterrand's assumption of power and stressed that the French bias toward Israel has become clear in the political stands publicly declared by French officials headed by Mitterrand and Cheysson and in the important political decisions France adopted in support of Israel at the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Thus, France joined the United States in rejecting the resolution calling for punishing Israel.

The paper added: It has also become clear that the French bias toward Israel against the Arabs and the Arab causes is not only represented in the procedural aspect and in the development of French-Israeli relations, but also in overall French policy toward the Arab cause.

The paper said French Middle East policy is not much different from that of the United States and it can be said that French policy in the Arab region is U.S. policy carried out by the French.

Concluding, the paper stressed that the day will come when the Arabs will deal with France the way they deal with the United States. Mitterrand's government will then realize the large loss resulting from its bias toward the Israeli aggressors and will also realize that its interests lie with the Arabs and not Israel.

USSR EXPERTS INVESTIGATE MISSILE INCIDENT

PM091151 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Feb 82 p 1

[AL-WATAN "Special" dispatch: "New Surprise in Attempt To Skyjak 'Arafat's Plane; SAM Explodes at 600-Meter Altitude"]

[Text] Beirut -- Political circles have told Al-WATAN that the surprise visit the Soviet chief of staff paid to Syria recently was in response to urgent contacts between Damascus and Moscow only hours before the visit.

The circles explained that the contact President Hafiz al-Asad had with the Kremlin leaders came only a few minutes after he received news of the Israeli attempt on 19 January to skyjack a South Yemeni plane carrying Yasir 'Arafat to South Yemen. A number of missiles fired by the Syrian antiaircraft forces in Al-Biqa', according to these circles, exploded at an altitude of 600 meters -- which had not happened before -- upon which the missile command immediately contacted General Staff Headquarters in Damascus and informed it of the incident which baffled and surprised both the local command and headquarters. The minister of defense was informed and in turn informed President Hafiz as-Asad. An urgent contact then took place between Damascus and Moscow, following which the Soviet chief of staff's visit took place in order to investigate why the missiles exploded at this incredibly low altitude, even though in the past missiles based in Al-Biqa' had shot down several drone planes flying at high altitudes.

The sources told AL-WATAN that immediately after his arrival in Damascus the Soviet chief of staff proceeded to Al-Biqa' and began investigations with the military personnel at the missile base.

Syrian and Soviet military circles fear that the United States and Israel have been able to obtain SAM secrets -- since the Camp David agreement as a result of joint studies of these missiles by U.S. and Israeli military experts during As-Sadat's regime -- which consequently enabled these experts to develop electronic jamming devices in Phantom planes to enable the planes to avoid the danger of SAM's by blowing them up at very low altitudes, thus avoiding being hit by missiles or shrapnel.

The sources said that further visits by Soviet missile experts to Damascus are expected in order to investigate what happened.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1982 STATE BUDGET

JN110655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0625 GMT 11 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Last night the People's Assembly approved the state budget bill for 1982, which amounted to 33.345 billion Syrian pounds.

The assembly's discussions reflected Syria's strong and balanced economic situation. It adjourned until 15 February when the second ordinary session of the third legislative term begins.

ASH-SHADHILI DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA 9 FEB

JN091642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, left Damascus this afternoon for Algeria after a visit to Syria lasting several days at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During this visit, Ash-Shadhili met with President Hafiz al-Asad and a number of comrade government and party officials.

In a statement to SANA before his departure, Ash-Shadhili praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and courageous leadership and said: My visit to steadfast Syria has been very good, successful and positive. We held talks with our Syrian brothers on the Arab situation and the best way to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation, Syria in particular.

SHAMIR ATTACKS OPPOSITION TO UN CONDEMNATION

TA101635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Although there was no consensus between the coalition and the opposition, a majority of 62 Knesset members today voted to condemn the JN resolution, which is malicious, devoid of moral foundations and invalid. In a speech, summing up the debate, Foreign Minister Shamir attacked the opposition factions, which refused to support a joint resolution and abstained. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Mishori] Without departing from the scenario we had envisioned in advance, the Knesset adopted the coalition resolution to sum up the political debate. Toward the end of the debate, the question of why there was no joint resolution became the central issue of discussion, and in his summing up address the foreign minister also addressed this. His remarks were accompanied by many interjections.

[Shamir] Someone had decided in advance even before he had listened to what was said in the Knesset that come what may, no joint coalition-opposition statement would be adopted, under any circumstances. For the one who so decided, the concepts of national unity and national consensus are foul.

[Stav] Ultimately, the draft resolutions were raised. The Tehiya and Hadash draft proposals were nearly unanimously rejected, and the Alignment's proposal -- the fifth clause of which expressed reservations with the legislation of the Golan Law -- got the support of the Alignment and Shinuy members. The coalition proposal won the support of Telem and Tehiya, as well. The Alignment abstained in the vote on the coalition's proposal. Thus, with a majority of 62 against 3, with 42 abstentions, the Knesset reached the following resolution:

[Unidentified speaker] First, the Knesset rejects and condemns the malicious resolution passed by the majority of the UN General Assembly dated 5 February 1982. Second, the Knesset determines that this resolution lacks any moral foundation and has no validity whatsoever. Third, the Knesset expressed its appreciation to the 20 free and democratic countries that together with Israel opposed the resolution. [end recording]

BLUM WARNS AGAINST EXPULSION FROM UNITED NATIONS

TA101630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Israel has made it clear that any attempt to change its status in the United Nations will bring extremely grave consequences. Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum has hinted that the UN Middle East peacekeeping mission is liable to be affected is Israel is expelled from the international organization. Blum says that the United Nations regards its mission in the region as its main achievement since it was founded. Any attempt to expel Israel is liable to set off a chain reaction in the United States and Europe which will lead to the United Nation's demise. Ambassador Blum is currently in Israel for consultations.

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS AROUSE 'ASTONISHMENT'

TA111030 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's statements about plans to sell sophisticated weapons to Jordan and to toughen U.S. attitudes toward Israel have aroused concern and astonishment in Jerusalem. The Israeli Embassy in Washington has been asked to find out what lies behind these statements. It seems Weinberger's remarks were aimed at pleasing the Saudis in the wake of the disappointments Weinberger encountered in his visit in Riyadh.

SHAMIR MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

TA101645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed the hope that the visit of French president Francois Mitterrand to Israel will lead to the reinforcement [misud] of the positive change in Israeli-French relations. Minister Shamir met with a French parliamentary delegation, and during their meeting he also noted the danger to Israel from terrorist concentrations in Lebanon, which are equipped with heavy arms.

MK REASSURED BY BEGIN ON LEBANON SITUATION

TA110757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Agudat Yisra'el Knesset faction head MK Avraham Shapira interviewed by Razi Barqay -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] MK Avraham Shapira, you of Agudat Yisra'el recently met with the prime minister for a discussion of the northern border situation. In the wake of this meeting, has the danger of a flareup on that border passed?

[Answer] Following rumors the previous day in the Knesset, when people began to speak of the situation in the north, we certainly raised this matter, and the prime minister laughed and smiled and said there is absolutely no intention, Heaven forbid -- not on the part of the government, himself nor the defense minister. It is all utter nonsense.

[Question] Did he say in Yiddish there will be no war?

[Answer] He said in Yiddish: Es is zum lakhen, siz gornisht.

[Question] Meaning?

[Answer] Meaning that it is nothing, that it is just talk.

[Question] And he defended Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon?

[Answer] Absolutely. The defense minister did not for a moment think, Heaven forbid, of getting into such matters.

[Question] That is, you emerged reassured from the meeting with Menahem Begin?

[Answer] Very reassured.

EGYPT'S HAFIZ: NO MILITARY COOPERATION YET

TA101717 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Report on interview with Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rad an-Nabi Hafiz by military correspondent Sha'ul Stav during tour of the Merkava production line on an IDF base on 10 February]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian chief of staff preferred to be precise in his use of words and reply to the questions in his own language, Arabic.

Peace with us, he said, constitutes a strategic line, not a tactical one. He emphasized, however, this does not mean that we are not continuing to build our military might, but that is because every country, in times of peace just as in times of war, needs a strong army. We are developing all branches of the Egyptian Armed Forces -- on land, in the air and at sea. General Hafiz stressed, however, this is all done to preserve peace and defend our borders.

On possible cooperation between the armies of Israel and Egypt, General Hafiz said: No, I do not think the time has yet come for military cooperation of any sort.

The Egyptian chief of staff today toured the Merkava tank production line. For the first time he saw the tank with his own eyes. After having seen the Merkava, the Egyptian chief of staff said: I am convinced it can find its place among the world's best tanks. Of course -- and this is only natural -- this tank is the result of experience gleaned from previous wars and your professional expertise.

EGYPTIAN CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA101642 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Egyptian Minister of Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Khalid Radwan, who is the guest of Minister of Education Zvulun Hammer, today began his visit to Israel. This is what the Egyptian minister said at Ben-Gurion Airport on the purpose of the visit:

[Begin recording] [Radwan -- in English] We look forward also for further steps from Israel to enable the Egyptian people and the Egyptian intellectuals to stand and witness for themselves a part of the history of the culture of the arts of Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent translates the above into Hebrew and continues] The Egyptian minister will be hosted by Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer:

[Hammer] We feel and believe that the peace agreement between us and our neighbors will obtain depth, significance and trust if it is based not only on agreements between military personnel or statesmen, but if the peoples are mutually knowledgeable about each other's education and culture. [end recording]

COURT RULES ON LAND SEIZURES IN WEST BANK

TA101623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The High Court of Justice has passed a resolution in principle that says the Military Government in Judaea and Samaria is permitted to declare land there as state land and take possession of it. The court also ruled that there was nothing illegal in the residents' claims of ownership of those lands being directed to the Military Appeals Boards established by the Military Government. The ruling was given in response to the petition of a group of residents in the territories who claimed ownership of land in the Tarqumiyah area which was declared state land by a Military Government order. Justice Me'ir Shamgar explained that international law makes it incumbent on the commander of Judaea and Samaria to preserve the public assets in the region, including assets that had belonged to the Jordanian Government. At the same time, Justice Shamgar took a grave view of the petitioners' allegation that they had not been properly informed that the land was being declared state land.

NABULUS MAYOR OPPOSES DIVIDING RAFAH AREA

TA110631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, opposes demarcating the border between Israel and Egypt in a manner that will harm the residents of Rafah. The Nabulus mayor wants the Rafah residents left within the Gaza strip. Our correspondent points out that the Nabulus mayor is in fact supporting the Israeli demand that the residents not be adversely affected when the new border is demarcated. All Gaza Strip municipalities have also issued a statement demanding that Rafah residents continue to have Palestinian citizenship, as the statement puts it.

DRUZE DECIDE TO SEVER ALL CONTACTS WITH STATE

TA101710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Golan Heights Druze have become more radical. Some 3,000 Druze inhabitants and clerics held mass prayer meetings in Druze prayer houses on the Golan last night, at the end of which they decided to sever all contacts with Israel. Here are some initial details reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz:

[Begin recording] Many Druze, known for their opposition to Israel, as well as RAKAH members participated in the meetings held in Golan Druze prayer houses. Slogans against Israel and Zionism could be heard in the course of those meetings, and at the end it was decided that the Druze would cease to pay the income tax, forcefully prevent Jews from purchasing land and turn down any offer of services from the Government of Israel. The organizers of the rallies had hundreds of heads of families sign a manifesto calling for the dismissal of Muhsin Abu Salah, who is the head of the Mas'adah local council.

There was tension today in the Golan Heights Druze villages, and it was reported that some Druze workers did not come to work. In reaction, Israeli supporters on the Golan said this afternoon they feel they are a small, persecuted minority and the Cabinet is not supporting them. There is no Israeli Cabinet here; here the government of Majdal Ash-Shams rules, the Druze supporters of Israel said. Salman Kanj Abu Salah is stronger than Menahem Begin, the others retorted.

Salman Abu Salah, one of the leaders of the Zionist Druze circle on the Golan, said that the Israeli sympathizers do not think the Israeli law has been applied to the Golan Heights. Today Abu Salah dispatched messages to the prime minister and the defense minister demanding their intervention in events in the Golan Druze villages. This is the beginning of a Druze civilian uprising, he said. [end recording]

Further Details

TA101744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Following a period of relative calm, the Syrian sympathizers among the Golan Druze have again accelerated their struggle. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned that among other things, the extremists have decided not to pay their taxes to the local councils under the pretext that the local council heads were not elected; and they also decided to apply a social and religious boycott on those members of the sect who cooperate with representatives of the government.

A college for Eretz Yisra'el studies and the history of the state will be established in the Druze sector on behalf of the Druze Zionist Council and the Education Ministry. It is intended for high school children and is aimed at increasing the Druze youth's readiness to be drafted into the IDF.

ALIGNMENT 'HAWKS' ESTABLISH NEW MOVEMENT

TA101634 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] After the Ometz [Irgun Medini-Tzioyni, or Zionist political body] group was established by some Alignment doves, a group of activists known for their hawkish position established the Manof Movement. Their purpose, the initiators said, is to implement the party platform and, among other things, expand settlement activity on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan Valley.

LIBERAL PARTY GROUPS SEEK LIKUD UNIFICATION

TA101035 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by Sarah Honig]

[Text] Several groups within the Liberal Party intend to press on with moves to unify the Lijud into a single entity, despite assurances by Prime Minsiter Menahem Begin that he is not going to force the issue. Shoud a decision to unify the loose Likud confederation into a single party be adopted, there is a possibility that the Liberal wing of the Likud would split, with the majority opting for the united Likud party, while Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman and MK's Dan Tikhon and Dror Zeigerman going their own way to establish a separate faction.

It was thought in the Liberal Party that Begin's assurances to Berman last week that he will not force unity unilaterally on any faction had effectively put an end to the unification moves. Many of the Liberal advocates of the move had thus far explained that they were acting under pressure by Begin and Herut. Berman, with his warnings of a split, has effectively robbed them of this argument.

However, MK Pinhas Goldstein told the Jerusalem POST last night that he will demand of party leaders today that they will convene the Executive, and then the Central Committee, to take up the issue. Goldstein believes that, with the factions of Ministers Moda'I and Avraham Sharir solidy behind the step, a "considerable majority" would be found for unity.

As the Sharir-Moda'I coalition now envisions that unity, the Liberals would still have a fixed quota of slots on the united Likud's list of Knesset candidates. But the particular candidates to fill those slots would be chosen by all party members. Likewise, the Liberals would take part in the election of the candidates for the Herut and La'am slots.

MK Meir Shitrit told the POST last night that despite Begin's assurance to Berman, Herut members will demand at the party convention this spring that a clear choice be made between a fully unified Likud or the disbandment of the Gahal agreement.

Berman told the POST last night that he too believes that, despite Begin's assurance and without his consent," moves are afoot in the Liberal Party and in Herut to bring about a Likus unity. If this happens much before the new elections, then I think that there will not be great opposition to the establishment of a new wing in the Likud made up of the Liberals opposed to the union, because otherwise the government would fear losing its majority. But if the union comes about shortly before elections, they might prefer to force us out and force us to contest new elections on our own."

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party is expecting political fireworks this afternoon, when the party National Council meets to take up amendments in the party rules. The suggestions include some that would make it possible for the party to veto the entry of an applicant for membership. A new membership poll is also proposed, and members of the Berman faction say that these moves are being contemplated to limit the party's membership and make it possible for the Sharir-Moda'I coalition to better control the party.

TERRORISTS SENTENCED BY LOD MILITARY COURT

TA101605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Lod Military Court has imposed heavy sentences, of 25 and 15 years respectively, on the commander of a Fatah squad, (Aysan Nubulsi) of Jerusalem, and on squad member Mahmud Ziyadah, a Jordanian resident. About a year ago the two tried to infiltrate Moshav Zar'it in upper Galilee in order to kidnap persons there or to perpetrate a spectacular mass killing.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that the indictment defined the defendants as fighters, whereas the usual term in such trials is terrorists. The lawyer for the two men, Darwish Nasir, stressed this terminology, noting that the two acted according to the rules of combat, and so deserved a lighter sentence. The judges, however, accepted the prosecutor's position to impose stiff sentences.

POLL: 34.8 PERCENT SUPPORT 'LIMITED AUTONOMY'

TA101447 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Feb 82 p 3

[A Pori poll]

[Text] Of the proposals for a solution of the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the proposal for a "limited autonomy" seems most acceptable to the public according to a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by Pori for HA'ARETZ. The poll asked the public about six alternatives for the ultimate status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In first place (34.8 percent) was the proposal for a "limited autonomy with self-rule limited to administrative matters, leaving Israel certain control over lands and water and full control over security." In second place (23.9 percent) was the proposal "full autonomy with self-rule over all administrative and legal matters, with Israel in control of security matters only."

Considerably further behind (9.5 percent) was the proposal "to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and grant Palestinian inhabitants there the same rights as the Israeli Arabs," and not far behind that (9.3 percent) was the proposal to "return the West Bank to Jordan, with the Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley and some other areas vital to Israel's security remaining under Israeli control."

Of those polled, 8.4 percent supported the proposal for "a Palestinian entity with official political and economic links with Jordan, but Israeli control over security." Only 3.8 percent supported the proposal for "an independent Palestinian state with means to insure Israel's security." Some 14.4 percent said they did not know which of these proposals Israel could accept, while 7.0 percent said none of the proposals were acceptable to them. The poll was a representative sampling of 1,200 men and women, interviewed privately in their homes throughout the country.

OAU COMMITTEE ON SAHARA ENDS MEETING 10 FEB

AB110827 Lgos NAN in English 0810 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By Bisi Olawunmi]

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Feb (NAN) -- The Organization of African Unity implementation committee meeting on Western Sahara ended its 2-day meeting in Nairobi yesterday without being able to get parties to the conflict to agree to a date for cease-fire.

According to a statement by the OAU in the Kenyan capital, the committee decided, however, that "a comprehensive cease-fire shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the committee on the advice of the chairman after consultations with all the parties." The statement said that parties to the conflict were expected to confirm their acceptance of the terms of the cease-fire in writing to reach the chairman of the committee no less than 10 days before the commencement of the cease-fire.

The 12-point statement said that a peace-keeping force and or a military observer group shall be stationed in the disputed territory, with powers to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire. The force and or military observer group shall include a civilian police component.

The committee also decided that the peace-keeping force and or military observer group would fix the respective positions of the parties to the dispute. Troops of the sides in the conflict shall be confined to bases the number and locations of which shall be agreed upon with the implementation committee.

The seven-nation committee, which includes Nigeria, called on the parties to the conflict "to extend full cooperation to the peace-keeping force and or military observer group and to undertake to scrupulously respect and adhere to the terms of cease-fire." The committee also appealed for the cooperation of neighboring states in the implementation of its decisions.

Meanwhile, the committee has set out a framework for the administration of a referendum in the disputed territory.

According to another statement issued by the OAU Secretariat today, the committee has decided on the appointment of an interim administration which would be vested with legislative and administrative powers for the conduct of the referendum. The administration, which would be headed by a comissioner, would be appointed with the consent of the parties to the conflict.

The committee also decided that the setting up of the machinery for drawing up voters lists was "a matter of priority" since such exercise was crucial to the adoption of a timetable for the referendum. Any preliminary voters' list drawn up must, however, be "made available for scrutiny and appropriate procedures must be provided to review the list and adjudicate any claims and challenges," the committee said. It was also decided that there must be adequate procedures to adjudicate claims and petitions arising from the referendum.

The final result of the referendum as compiled by the commissioner of the interim administration would have to be ratified by the implementation committee and subsequently approved by the OAU assembly of heads of state and government, and the General Assembly of the United Nations, the statement said.

There was feeling of disappointment in Nairobi among parties to the conflict on the outcome of the implementation committee meeting.

The Moroccans were disappointed that the OAU was unable to take a definite stand on who really are the parties to the conflict so as to get meaningful negotiations underway.

The ministerial council had recommended to the summit that it was time to name the parties to the conflict, although sources said some members expressed reservations about the adviability of such a move. The implementation committee chairman, President arap Moi of Kenya, said that it had been decided not to name the parties involved in the conflict.

And in one paragraph statement in Nairobi today the Polisario chairman, Mohammed Abdelaziz, described the failure of the committee to get Morocco and the Polisario to negotiate directly for a settlement as "regrettable." "The work of the committee has not led to an agreement between the two belligerents -- Polisario and Morocco. Nothing is possible without direct negotiation between the two parties," the statement said.

Meanwhile, a 2-day meeting of the OAU standing committee on Chad began today in the Kenyan capital. It is being presided over by President Daniel arap Moi, the OAU chairman. President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria and the commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, Major General Geoffrey Ejiga, are attending the meeting.

Polisario Ready To Negotiate

LD110736 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz emphasized the impossibility of achieving anything without holding direct negotiations between the two parties in the dispute over the Western Sahara -- Morocco and the Polisario Front. He added that despite the Moroccan intransigence, the Polisario Front is always prepared to negotiate with a view to finding a just and final solution to the Saharan problem.

Before leaving Nairobi yesterday, Mohamed Abdelaziz said it is regrettable that the Nairobi conference on Western Sahara failed to achieve agreement on peace.

Boucetta Comments

LD101456 Rabat MAP in English 1239 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Feb (MAP) -- The OAU implementation committee on the Sahara ended its works here Tuesday.

The documents that were adopted by the committee after a two day debate refer to the parties in conflict without mentioning names.

At the end of the committee's works, Moroccan State Minister for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta granted an interview to MAP in which he explained Morocco's stance regarding the organizing of the referendum.

Mr Boucetta thus stressed the failure of the manoeuvers that were aimed at leading Morocco to recognize "the Polisario", as the committee had definitely ruled out any idea of holding negotiations between Morocco and "the Polisario".

He added that this is the meaning of the phrase that was pronounced by acting chairman of the OAU at the closing of works when he said that it is not a question of two parties: Morocco and "the Polisario" but of parties that are either interested or concerned by the conflict. References are only made to countries, outlined Mr Boucetta, which means that all future measures and dispositions will be taken by the committee and by Morocco, the Moroccan administration remaining on the spot and the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces remaining on the spot to help carry out the referendum. He added that all this had been clearly explained to the committee.

As to the general ideas of the documents that have been adopted, Mr Boucetta mainly stressed the fact that "the Polisario" was recognized neither by Morocco nor by the Organization of African Unity.

Reaffirming Morocco's stance regarding the organizing of the referendum as it was clearly explained by King Hassan II, Mr Boucetta underlined that Morocco will never accept to recognize "the Polisario", that Morocco will not accept the withdrawal of its troops from the Moroccan territory, that the Moroccan administration will remain on the spot, and that Morocco was willing to cooperate in organizing the referendum which will certainly strengthen the attachment of the populations of the Saharan provinces to Morocco.

OAU CHAIRMAN MOI RECEIVES MOBUTU, KAUNDA

EA101450 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Summary] "The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, today received Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who arrived this morning to attend the meeting of the OAU standing committee on Chad."

President Moi also bade farewell to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who left for home after attending the OAU meeting on Western Sahara.

MOI DISCUSSES CHAD, SOUTHERN AFRICA AT LUNCHEON

LD102012 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1620 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Speech by Daniel arap Moi, president of Kenya and OAU chairman, at a 10 February luncheon in Nairobi for the African heads of state attending the minisummit on Chad -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Today we are addressing ourselves to the problem which faces the Republic of Chad. Our responsibility is to chart a peaceful and secure course for Chad as a pre-condition for economic recovery and social cohesion. I am confident that, with the good will shown by all concerned, such a commitment will be duly fulfilled.

And I would like to introduce to you at this juncture my commander, the commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad. [applause] He has done magnificent work under very difficult conditions. [applause] And I would like you to know the difficulties that face this man. Apparently, he has had very little cooperation on the ground. He has helped the observers team, supplying them with petrol, water and other necessities of life. And I would like to ask the chairman of the observers group to stand. [applause] He is Colonel (Macharia).

I thank them on your behalf for having shouldered their responsibilities well. They have never let down the OAU. I would like to note that the task ahead of us is a very difficult one and you must give them every support. And I hope in due course I will personally be visiting them.

Since the OAU summit in Nairobi last June, we have gone a long way in our determined effort to restore peace in Chad as the essential foundation for a return to normal condition after nearly 2 decades of instability. In this regard, I would once again like to record on behalf of Africa our appreciation to the countries whose peace-keeping and observer forces are already serving in Chad, namely, Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire, Zambia and Kenya and also now Guinea-Bissau.

Our efforts were complemented by friends of Africa and answered our call for assistance. To them, we are indeed grateful. We hope they will continue to lend support to our efforts in this complex and costly exercise.

Africa's concern for a return to stability in Chad goes hand in hand with our commitments to free the rest of our continent from colonial rule and racist minority oppression. In this regard, the longstanding Namibian problem must soon be resolved. We have waited for long and our patience is running out. I urge all the parties concerned to speed up the consultations currently underway so that Namibia can join our organization as a free, independent and sovereign state. As you all know, the revived constitutional principles presented by the Western contact group of five were examined in Lusaka last month by the representatives of the frontline states, SWAPO, Nigeria and Kenya. They are anxious that these consultations should now rapidly be concluded within the context of the Security Council Resolution 435. The brutal acts of aggression against the Republic of Angola and other frontline states by racist South Africa stand condemned by all peace-loving nations. These incursions have given new impetus to our resolve to dismantle the inhuman and barbaric system of apartheid. [applause]

South Africa should know by now that no amount of oppression or suppression can stop the tide of African nationalism inside South Africa. Indeed, there is no way of halting the wind of change now blowing throughout southern Africa. All of Africa is totally committed to aiding SWAPO and the Namibia people in their gallant struggle for independence. So much time and valuable resources have in the past been spent in the political liberation of our motherland.

Concurrent with our resolve to free the rest of Africa, we must now concentrate on concrete and practical measures for economic and cultural development of this continent. Our people have died for Africa and that is why we want to make sure that peace prevails in Chad. The rest must now live for Africa in order to harness human cultural and intellectual strength for constructive economic and social advantage. Africa is not a poor continent. It is endowed with most of the world's minerals which are essential for industrial and agricultural development. Our task is to exploit these resources in accordance with the Lagos plan of action for the benefit of Africa.

OAU MEETING ON CHAD OPENS; GOUKOUNI WALKS OUT

PA110048 Paris AFP in English 0039 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The question of money loomed large at the opening here Wednesday of an organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting to deal with conflict in Chad.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo reported on the transport and logistical problems the OAU peace-keeping force had run into in deploying its troops in Chad, a reliable source said.

Mr Kodjo reported that, although the inter-African force's budget had been scaled down from an original figure of 160 million dollars, OAU members did not appear willing or able to raise the money. The Secretary-General therefore proposed that the United Nations share with the OAU the responsibility for a buffer force between Chad's warring factions.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari sharply criticized the secretary-general's report, which he called "too theoretical," according to a conference source. President Shagari reportedly stressed that only Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire -- the countries manning the pan-African force in Chad -- were paying for its upkeep. The OAU, although it had recommended dispatch of the force, was not contributing anything, he said. President Shagari said all OAU members would have to share the cost of the buffer force in Chad.

The Nigerian president also called for a binding ceasefire in Chad, saying the African buffer troops could not be expected to fight against the warring Chadian factions.

Secretary-General Kodjo agreed that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the OAU and the Chadian Transitional Government headed by Goukouni Oueddei. He said the pan-African force could not be asked to go into battle against anti-Goukouni dissident forces in the interior of the country.

Tension rose further when Mr Goukouni demanded a suspension of the opening session, saying there was no legal foundation for the OAU's permanent 11-member committee on Chad.

The Chad delegation walked out when Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko rose to ask that Guinea President Sekou Toure, who had been interrupted by Mr Goukouni, be given the floor.

Mr Goukouni's opposition to the composition of the OAU committee on Chad was not new. Last November, during a meeting in Nairobi, he complained that the committee included "imperialist countries."

Call for Cease-fire, Talks

AB111048 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The organization of African Unity (OAU) today called on both sides in the Chadian conflict to observe an immediate cease-fire and open negotiations aimed at national reconciliation.

The call was made -- in the absence of a Chadian delegation -- during the closing session of a two-day meeting here of the OAU standing committee on Chad. OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo, on behalf of the committee, warned that the mandate of an inter-African peace force now in Chad would end on June 30. The inter-African force, made up of troops from Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal, acts as a buffer between troops loyal to interim President Goukouni Oueddei and the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) which support former Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

In its final communique, read by Mr Kodjo, the committee gave the opposing sides until the end of the month to apply a cease-fire and until March 15 to open negotiations, aimed at national reconciliation, under the committee's auspices.

The two sides would have the month of April in which to draft a constitution and should organize legislative and presidential elections in May and June, the committee said.

Earlier the OAU executive noted that Chad's problem was a political one and required a political solution.

Mr Kodjo appealed to OAU member states to contribute to the iner-African force in a way to be decided by his office, noting that the three-country force was playing the dual role of peace-keeping and trainer of the new Integrated National Army without backing any particular political faction.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID REPORTS RECENT COOPERATION TALKS

France's Rocard

PM051457 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 20 Jan 82 p 12

[APS report]

[Text] Abdelhamid Brahimi, [FLN] Central Committee member and minister for planning and national development, and the French economic planning and development minister, Michel Rocard, yesterday afternoon signed an agreement relating to cooperation between the two countries.

A communique was issued after the initialing of the documents, comprising 13 pages, and on which Rocard stressed: "good work was done during the negotiations."

The communique specifies particularly: "This visit is part of a double approach: on the one hand, the practical implementation of the two presidents' policies on strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries and the definition of the broad outlines of a new exemplary framework for that cooperation; on the other hand, the drafting of a program to step up contacts between the two ministries." "To give that cooperation a lasting nature," the text of the communique specifies, "the detailed talks made it possible:

"To specify the fundamental principles on which that cooperation should be based in the present international climate and in view of the two countries' political lines and medium- and long-term interests, the priority development of human resources, the mastering of technology and the transfer of technology.

"To outline the framework for joint action in the economic sphere and the conditions for their effective and satisfactory implementation: integrated overall view, inclusion of economic cooperation between the two countries in the planning approach, sectorial planning agreements, intergovernmental agreements and followup, preferential technical cooperation and simplification of procedures.

"In this framework, to intensify various spheres of applications of this economic cooperation which have been subjected to initial examination: infrastructures and communications building, industrial development, hydraulics and agricultural exploitation and applications of scientific and technical research.

"The talks between the two ministers were aimed at defining the overall framework for the new cooperation between the two countries as defined by the statement made by President Chadli Bendjedid and President Francois Mitterrand 1 December 1981."

The communique adds: "As from now and with that prospect in view, the Algerian Government has decided to implement a number of economic projects with France."

The two ministers also agreed to develop lasting relations of consultation, technical exchange and the exchange of information between the competent administrative departments and bodies for planning and economic development.

It should be stressed that, during his visit to Algeria, Michel Rocard had a meeting with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, and had meetings with Mohamed Ben Ahmed and Abdelghani, Mohamed Ben Yahia and Mohamed Hadj Yala, Politburo members and prime minister, foreign minister and interior minister respectively. Rocard also had a meeting with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member and chief of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat.

Yugoslavia's Djuranovic

PM051443 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 Jan 82 p 12

[APS Report]

[Excerpt] Algiers (APS) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the delegation accompanying him, left Algiers early yesterday afternoon following a 3-day official visit of friendship to Algeria.

Djuranovic was seen off by Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Mohamed Hadj Yala, Politburo members and respectively prime minister and interior minister, government members and the Algerian and Yugoslav ambassadors.

Before boarding the special aircraft for Belgrade, Djuranovic and Abdelghani listened to the two countries' national anthems and reviewed a detachment of the Haras el Djoumhouri, which provided the military honors.

In a statement at the airport VIP lounge before his departure, the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council said he is very satisfied with the results of his visit and his talks with officials.

"Thanks to my talks with my Algerian comrades and friends," he said, "I have been able to examine the state of bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. In this context, we have decided to develop and diversify our relations in the future."

Regarding economics, Djuranovic stressed: "We examined all that has been done over the past 2 years, especially after Abdelghani's visit to Yugoslavia. We also decided to promote and enrich bilateral cooperation to extend it to other spheres."

Moreover, Djuranovic said that, during the audience with President Chadli Bendjedid, they were able to carry out a vast exchange of views on bilateral questions and the international situation.

"Once again," he stressed, "a very great similarity of views emerged from our talks. That is bound to be the case between our two countries which are faithful to nonalignment and attached to the cause of international peace and security."

MOROCCO

OAU DECISIONS FAIL TO MENTION 'MERCENARIES'

LD102158 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The OAU followup committee last night concluded its work in Nairobi following a series of meetings devoted to the study of the question of a cease-fire and the organization of a supervised referendum in the Sahara. The committee announced the decisions it reached in this connection.

It appears from this that the seven-member committee stressed the principle of a referendum which his Majesty King Hassan II spoke in favor of at the last meeting in Nairobi. It also affirmed the endorsement of the lists which were prepared in the 1974 census. In its resolutions, the committee also asserted the responsibility of the Moroccan administrative bodies which will form the machinery from which the provisional administration will assume the responsibility for maintaining public order and for the Moroccan administration and the royal armed forces to continue to exercise their responsibilities in the Saharan province.

As for the resolutions regarding the cease-fire, the committee has entrusted the current chairman of the OAU, Arap Moi, to carry out contacts with the states of the region to (?fix) a cease-fire and to observe the borders between the states of the region to prevent infiltration across these borders.

The decisions did not mention the mercenaries who have rebelled against the OAU and who previously used all means of propaganda and demagogy to realize their dreams. Observers noted that as soon as these resolutions were announced, the rebels announced to the OAU their rejection of these resolutions which were contrary to what they expected and anticipated particularly since they surrounded the last meeting of the seven-member committee with an atmosphere of poisonous propaganda through the mouthpieces placed at their disposal.

Those who have rebelled against the OAU and those who are steering them are suffering a new defeat on the African arena following the other successive defeats which they sustained on the battlefield at the hands of our sons, members of the royal armed forces.

SUDAN

AT-TAYYIB DENIES REPORTS ON AID TO HABRE

JN101215 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Feb (SUNA) -- Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and chief of the state security department, denied Sudan or Egypt are supporting Hissein Habre. Major General at-Tayyib asserted that Sudan enjoys strong ties with all the Chadian leaders.

In an interview with Kenyan television, the vice president said Sudan is concerned with the Chadian cause, which affects Sudan's security and economy, because Sudan and Chad enjoy common borders and kinship. He also said Sudan is very interested to see stability, security, peace and productivity restored to Chad.

TALKS WITH CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC END

EA070520 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Joint press statement signed by the joint ministerial committee of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the Central African Republic in Khartoum and Bangui on 4 February at the conclusion of the committee's meeting held in Khartoum from 31 January to 4 February]

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, a high-level ministerial delegation from the Central African Republic [CAR] paid a visit to Khartoum from 31 January to 4 February 1982 to take part in the meetings of the joint ministerial committee of the two countries.

The Sudanese side was led by Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affairs. Those who took part with him in the talks were Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply; Bashir Ibrahim 'Uthman Ishaq, minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; and (Zaki Sirr al-Khatim), under secretary in the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply. The delegation also included (Faruq 'Abd ar-Rahman), ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the CAR; Ambassador ('Uthman Abdullah), head of the African Department in the Foreign Ministry; and a number of senior officials and experts. The CAR side was led by Maj Evariste Konzalet, minister of water, forests, hunting, fishing and tourism, and included Paul Dimassi, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Denis Wangao, secretary of state for finance and economy; Jean-Michael Benzot, CAR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sudan; (Alex Kasa) from the Defense Ministry; and (Jean Kombodi) from the Interior Ministry.

In an atmosphere of mutual friendship, hospitality and the spirit of appreciation, the two sides reviewed the strong ties linking the two countries in all areas. The two sides noted with deep satisfaction the development of relations between them. During their meetings, the following subjects were discussed:

A. Border security and combating illegal hunting: The two sides expressed joint interest in the need to strengthen security on the border between the two countries and cooperation to stop all subversive activities such as illegal hunting, smuggling and trading in and possession of unlicensed arms and ammunition. They agreed to exchange all information relating to fruitful cooperation in these areas. In this framework, the two sides signed an agreement to combat illegal hunting and to preserve wildlife out of their belief in the importance of these national resources and the need to fight the dangers threatening them.

B. Consular affairs: The two sides expressed their belief in the importance of strengthening relations between the two fraternal peoples. They agreed to facilitate and expand the movement of the citizens of the two countries across the common border with due observance of the laws governing such movement in both countries. They also agreed on the need for coordination between the local authorities in the border areas to combat all suspect activities. In this connection, the two sides signed an agreement of good neighborliness and border security. The two sides recognized the importance of speeding up the signing of an extradition agreement because such an agreement will lead to the strengthening of security measures on the borders and pursuit of criminals according to the laws prevailing in the two countries.

C. Trade exchanges: The two sides agreed to reconsider some aspects of the trade agreement signed by the two countries in 1970. The Sudanese side presented an amended draft trade protocol. It was welcomed by the CAR side which promised to study and discuss it in detail at the next session of the joint ministerial committee in Bangui.

The Sudanese side also presented to the CAR side a draft agreement for cooperation in customs in preparation for its discussion at the next meeting of the joint ministerial committee in Bangui.

At the conclusion of the talks, the CAR delegation expressed its deep thanks and appreciation for the warm reception and brotherly hospitality it received from the government and people of Sudan. The leader of the Sudanese side spoke about the good spirit prevailing in the talks, reflecting the deep relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Issued in Khartoum on 4 February 1982 in both Arabic and French, both texts corresponding to one another.

[Signed] Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affairs and leader of the Sudanese side; Maj Evariste Konzalet, minister of water, forestry, hunting, fishing and tourism and leader of the CAR side.

DELEGATION TO PARTICIPATE IN ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

JN101128 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Feb (SUNA) -- Sudan will take part in the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to be held at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis on 12 February. The meeting will discuss the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. Sudan's delegation to the meeting will be headed by Musa 'Awad Bilal, Sudan's permanent representative at the Arab League.

UGANDA

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ARMY, WESTERN MEDIA

EA091848 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has told the visiting EEC delegates that their visit was an encouraging sign. He noted that at the most difficult hour the community has always come to Uganda's aid. He expressed gratitude for this extension of friendship and assistance.

The delegates were briefed on the situation in Uganda. Mr Muwanga expressed the need to have a well-trained army. But he added that the country has the least desire for a large army because we are at peace with our neighbors. He said it is rather the police that Uganda needs most to man the internal situation. Mr Muwanga said that he cannot altogether deny reports of misbehavior in some parts of the army because, like in all other sectors, there is moral decay. But he added that even in the army disciplinary action is being enforced on those who commit offenses. Mr Muwanga revealed that the expenditure on army was on a downward trend because they too have embarked on a production program. [sentence as heard]

The vice president said that some of the propaganda against Uganda abroad are advanced by correspondents who, having committed criminal offenses in the country, were thrown out. The leader of the delegation briefed the vice president about their conference in Salisbury and the need for cooperation if any concrete results have to be achieved. He also promised that ways of further assistance to Uganda would be discussed. Present at the meeting was the minister of state in the office of the vice president, Mr Peter Otait, the commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army Forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello, Brig Oyite Ojok, and high-ranking officers.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN KAMPALA 'INCIDENT'

EA051148 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The UPC [Uganda People's Congress] HQ announced that the prime minister's visit to Kabarole tomorrow, Saturday the 6th and Sunday the 7th of February has been cancelled. A new date would be announced later. Meanwhile, the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda, regrets to announce that an incident took place last night at Kamuse trading center, Kampala, which involved the deaths of two persons including the MP for Kabarole northwest, Mr (George Wamuflati), and the general manager of National Housing and Corporation, Mr (Z. Okau). Many innocent people in the vicinity including the deputy minister were injured.

The police are investigating the incident. The minister has emphasized that such incidents are a thorn in the flesh of Uganda and the biggest stumbling block to transition to normal life and peace in Uganda which is the hallmark of a foundation to the economic recovery and prosperity of Uganda. Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda assured the people of Uganda that the government would use all its facilities to bring such incidents to an end and to let the population of Uganda enjoy the fruits of the liberation war. According to a Uganda news agency correspondent, this unfortunate incident has occurred when night life in Kampala has once again returned to normality. After the incident the police took control of the situation within minutes of its occurrence. This morning business in Kamuse was again operating normally.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER LEAVES BANGUI 8 FEB

AB082028 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Guy Penne, special adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand for African affairs, left Bangui today after an official visit during which he held talks with CAR officials. He was seen off at the Bangui-Mpoko airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lt Col Jean-Louis Yambala and French Ambassador to Bangui Pierre Lucien Jean Couturier.

Penne said he discussed bilateral cooperation with the CAR officials particularly in the spheres of [words indistinct] and education. He also stated that he conveyed to President Kolingba a message from his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand inviting him to visit France. Penne said Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperacion, will visit the CAR to discuss bilateral cooperation with the Central African officials.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO RECEIVES CAR, CUBAN OFFICIALS

AB091405 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, received early this morning Capt Gaston Gambor, member of the Military Committee of National Redress and CAR minister of youth and sports. The CAR minister gave a message from the CAR head of state to his Congolese counterpart.

A little after this first audience, the head of state also received a Cuban delegation who had come to deliver a message from the Cuban president, Comrade Fidel Castro. Led by Comrade Jorge Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party's Political Bureau, this delegation yesterday visited the president of the Central Committee. Talking about the message to reporters, the leader of the Cuban delegation said it is a message of friendship which (?unites) our two countries, governments and our two parties. [passage indistinct]

ZAIRE

MOBUTU DENOUNCES FRENCH SOCIALISTS ON STUDENTS

AB101735 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 10 (AFP) -- President of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko today accused the ruling French Socialist Party of unqualifiable interference in his country's affairs for describing the forcible drafting into the army of Zairean students who struck last month as a violation of human rights.

In a statement to AFP in Nairobi, where he is attending the Organisation of African Unity summit on Chad, General Mobutu said that the Socialist Party had not been properly informed on the issue before making its stand.

Stressing that he was speaking as head of Zaire's sole political party, the president said that Zaire's Constitution required all citizens over the age of 18 years to do military service. None of the ring-leaders and wreckers who had been arrested and drafted had done their service, he said.

The students struck for increased financial allowances. The university was closed down on January 31.

GHANA

STUDENT RIOTS REPORTED; PNDC OFFICIAL TO SPEAK

AB102048 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has observed with concern the recent increase in the number of students' unrest in schools and colleges. In view of this, the PNDC secretary for education, Miss Ama Atta-Aidoo, will make a radio and television broadcast to the nation tomorrow evening. In the meantime, the education secretary was directed that all rioting institutions should resume classes immediately. Students of Navrongo, (Dodo) and Zion secondary schools are also to return to campus and resume class immediately. They are further advised to desist from any action that could disrupt the smooth running of the administrations of their institutions.

QUAINOO CALLS FOR 'MUCH NEEDED SUPPORT' FOR PNDC

AB110835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The army commander, Brigadier Quainoo, has given the assurance that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] will work day and night to ensure that all Ghanaians have adequate clothing, are properly housed and receive appropriate medical care. To this end, he called on all Ghanaians to give the council their much-needed support to make the revolution grow in strength.

Brigadier Quainoo was speaking at a ceremony at Gonda Barracks at Burma Camp in Accra yesterday at which Ohuru Ltd, dealers in secondhand clothing, presented 1,300 used shirts to the council to be distributed to members of the students task force and ex-soldiers at the legion village. The army commander thanked the company for its kind gesture which he described as a practical demonstration of support for the revolution. The presentation was made by the company's director, Potsro Amewode.

PNDC MEMBER DEFINES DEFENSE COMMITTEE ROLE

AB100910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for information, Mr Attch Austin, has said that the role of people's defense committees is to convene meetings to discuss issues affecting the plight of workers and collate their grievances for a collective decision to be affected. He therefore sees the committees as a new attempt to democratize the state so that the workers who are in the majority also take part in the decisionmaking process. The information secretary was inaugurating the Graphic Corporation people's defense committee in Accra yesterday.

Mr Attoh Austin said under the present revolution, the participation of the people in all that affects their well-being will be paramount in all spheres of their day to day endeavor. He said even though it is they who elect persons to become their leaders, these persons only get power to the detriment of the very masses who got them elected. He assured the workers that under the present national democratic experience their children would have access to education, health care, food and clothing without which democracy becomes meaningless.

A member of the PNDC, Mr Chris Atim, who also spoke at the function said by the launching of the people's revolution the mass media must play a meaningful role in not only seeking mediatory participation, but must also be seen in the forefront of the revolution.

IVORY COAST

COMMUNIQUE CITES CLOSING UNIVERSITY OF ABIDJAN

AB101929 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau and Steering Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, following a meeting in Abidjan on 10 February]

[Text] (?After examining) the political situation prevailing in Africa and the world, party officials responsible particularly addressed their attention to the recent incidents at the University of Abidjan, following the ban on a conference scheduled for last Monday, 8 February. The party wants to make clear that university officials made the decision to avoid the recurrence of acts of vandalism that occurred 2 weeks earlier following a previous conference which Bernard Zadi was to give. A few days later, the same students attempted to create disorder by staging a march on the headquarters of the daily paper FRATERNITE MATIN in protest of a story run by the paper which was not favorable to them.

As a matter of fact, the party, which is responsible for order and concerned with the training and education of Ivorian youth, had in fact banned the holding of conferences on the campus until the first academic examinations are over. It was therefore with surprise that the party officials learned of the students' brutal reaction to those measures, which did not affect anyone. The party makes it a point to affirm that contrary to some tendentious allegations, the speaker, Mr Gbagbo, has never been threatened since the ban on his conference.

After examining the situation created by the students, who are manipulated by the professional agents of destabilization in Africa and enemies of Ivory Coast's progress, the party has taken the following measures:

1. Immediate closure of the university and higher education institutions in Abidjan until further notice;

2. Evacuation of all student hostels and residences in the capital;

3. Suspension of higher education grants.

Meanwhile, the Political Bureau declares illegal the strike action taken by the National Union for Higher Education and Research. Beginning from today, the union is recognized neither by the party nor by the government. As a result, the party will take strong measures in the next few days to clear up the atmosphere prevailing in the institutions of higher education in the Ivory Coast.

In any case, the party, which has assumed its responsibilities, makes it a point to reaffirm that it will never allow its firmness to flag nor will it allow disorder to prevail in our country which must continue its march toward progress in spite of the difficult situation.

The next meeting of the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee, extended to include Cabinet members, will be held at the State House on Saturday, 13 February, at 1000. The meeting will examine further measures designed to completely cleanse the situation in our university.

ANGOLA

JORGE EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF BRAZILIAN TRIP

AB101257 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Angolan External Relations Minister Paulo Jorge arrived in Brasilia yesterday for an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil at the invitation of his Brazilian counterpart Saraiva Guerreiro. The duration of his visit was not disclosed. This visit, which is in response to an earlier one paid to our country in late 1980 by the head of the Brazilian foreign service, Saraiva Guerreiro, falls within the framework of the harmonious development of the bilateral relations which will help to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries and pave the way for other fields of mutual interest.

Before leaving Luanda, the head of the Angolan diplomatic service said his trip will also enable him and his host to examine the current international situation which is characterized by many conflicts and their repercussion on the two countries' position in the solution of some problems which preoccupy them.

The Angolan external relations minister was accompanied on his trip by top civil servants and military advisers.

CUBAN JOURNALIST SPEAKS ON MEDIA WORK

AB081514 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1130 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 6 Feb (ANGOP) -- Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists (UJC) and vice chairman of the International Union of Latin American Journalists (UIJAL), who is in Luanda at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party, spoke on Friday at the Angolan national radio studios on "Some Experiences of Journalism in Cuba."

After saying how happy he was to be in Angola and to meet the Angolan people fighting heroically against imperialist invasion, Vera indicated that with the triumph of the Cuban revolution, journalists in his country identify themselves with the aspirations of the people. This is why the government and particularly the Cuba Communist Party have done their utmost to give higher academic training to all those who have chosen a journalistic career. So far, there has been no brain drain since the triumph of the revolution for before then, there was not a single professional journalist who could perform specific duties like editorial staff work, photography or cartoons. Thanks to this and to the press organs distributed throughout the provinces and municipal districts, the dailies have a circulation of about one million, which means approximately one copy per person.

The secretary general of Cuban journalists further indicated the important role that the six-channel radio plays in the political ideology of the Cuban people, while stressing that all the people follow the national and foreign news. In Cuba, there is not only patriotism but also solidarity with the oppressed. The Cuban media does not attack other countries. We defend other people with our media within the framework of the internationalism which has always characterized us, he concluded.

ASSEMBLY RATIFIES TREATIES WITH HUNGARY, CSSR

EA081148 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The PRA [People's Republic of Angola] and the Hungarian People's Republic signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in October, last year. The treaty is the basis for developing relations, governed by the principles of normal respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equal rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of each state.

According to the treaty, which has been ratified in Luanda by the People's Assembly, the two countries expressed readiness to broaden cooperation in the military, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields and to hold regular consultations at different levels. The treaty says Angola and Hungary are ready to contribute to the struggle to preserve peace and international security and to make efforts to strengthen international detente.

The People's Assembly also ratified the treaty, signed in October, between the PRA and the CSSR, which provides for the broadening of political, economic, cultural, technical, scientific and commercial cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. According to the treaty, relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which are also the basis of relations between the two countries.

Under the treaty, Angola and Czechoslovakia will continue to make an active contribution to the final elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They agreed to make efforts towards a democratic restructuring of international economic relations and expressed solidarity with the struggle for a new international economic order.

COMOROS

ABDALLAH NAMES ALI MROUDJAE PRIME MINISTER

AB090730 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moroni, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Former Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae was appointed Comoran Prime Minister here Monday by President Ahmed Abdallah.

He replaced Salim Ben Ali, who was named special adviser to the president and put in charge of relations between the various islands of the Comoran archipelago.

Mr Mroudjae, 42, a teacher and civil servant, became foreign minister after the Indian Ocean island's independence from France in July 1975. Under the regime of Ali Soilih, between Aug 1975 and 1978, he was jailed and tortured. He became foreign minister again when Mr Abdallah regained power in May 1978.

MAURITIUS

LIBYA TO MAINTAIN BUREAU DESPITE RESTRICTIONS

AB101848 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Port Louis, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The Libyan Government will maintain its diplomatic representation in Mauritius despite the measures taken by the Mauritian Government to restrict the activities of the Libyan Jamahiriya in the country.

The head of the Libyan People's Bureau, Ibrahim al-Jaddy, who has returned to his post after a 1-month holiday in Libya, confirmed this decision to the Port Louis independent daily, LE MAURICIEN, on Wednesday.

The Libyans, he said, feel that the closing of the people's bureau would be tantamount to severing diplomatic relations between Tripoli and Port Louis. According to LE MAURICIEN, the Libyan diplomats will stick to strictly diplomatic activities and will scrupulously follow the regulations imposed by the Mauritian Government.

A note from the office of the Mauritian prime minister on 29 January warned the diplomatic missions, including the Libyan representation, against activities which must be considered as interference in Mauritius' internal affairs.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC RADIO ON RSA 'REPRESSION' OF TRADE UNIONS

EA091308 Addis Ababa Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 Feb 82

[ANC program]

[Excerpts] The Botha-Malan terrorist regime is escalating blatant repression by the day. The state of detentions without trial continues unabated, claiming lives in the fascist torture chambers. Only last Thursday, yet another resister to Botha-Malan terrorist rule, Dr Neil Aggett, was murdered by fascist police.

Dr Neil Aggett was Transvaals secretary for the South African Food and Canning Workers Union. According to fascist lies, Dr Neil Aggett is said to have hanged himself. This fabricated self-defense for its notorious crime exposes the fascist regime for what it is: a white minority, racist and dictatorial terrorist regime whose record of terror and aggression is superseded by none.

In its panic-stricken stage the Botha-Malan regime has detained over 350 trade unionists and other apartheid victims. (Sam Khakhine), the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union; (Rita Ndzanga) of the Government Workers Union; (Rene Rui) of the Institute of Race Relations; (Sam Ndowi), president of the Government Workers Union; (Emmer Maxinini), general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Trade Union -- all have not been spared the pain of detention.

According to the SUNDAY EXPRESS of this month, the terrorist regime is also to stage 30 showcases on suspected links between the ANC and trade unions. Why is the regime concentrating all its terror efforts on trade unions and the people opposed to its reign of terror? And why was Dr Neil Aggett murdered?

The main reason is none other than that as it is unable to smash trade unionists and worker resistance and suffering as it does from blows delivered by the ANC and mass resistance. The regime would like to convince itself that it has the situation under control by imposing a permanent state of unrest. The state of permanent harassment and detentions without trial, staging showcases and even murdering victims, is a belated weapon by this archaic system to silence people for their fight against terrorist crimes.

Let the blood of Neil Aggett, (George Kadi), (John Weinburg), (Solomon Mahlangu), (Chris Nkhwenya), and indeed all our martyrs add more anger and make us move with more resolve to the capture of power.

On the coming Thursday it is the duty of each and every worker to commemorate Dr Neil Aggett who fell fighting. Work must be boycotted this day and instead protest meetings, demonstrations, rallies and whatever form of racist challenge [as heard] must be manifest. The hour of freedom has come. We are many and our cause is just. The racists are few and the regime is condemned everywhere. An injury to one is an injury to all. Our call is one union, one industry, one federation.